

NPS Form 10-900  
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

DEC 2 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

historic name: Everett Historic District\_\_\_\_\_

other name/site number: Johnnycake; Unionville\_\_\_\_\_

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2. Location

street & number: 4731-4642 Riverview Road, 2151-2279 Everett Road  
Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (CUVA)  
not for publication: N/A

city/town: Peninsula\_\_\_\_\_ vicinity: x

state: OH county: Summit\_\_\_\_\_ code: 153 zip code: 44264

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3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Public-federal, Private

Category of Property: District\_\_\_\_\_

Number of Resources within Property:

| Contributing  | Noncontributing |            |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>  24  </u> | <u>  18  </u>   | buildings  |
| <u>   8  </u> | <u>      </u>   | sites      |
| <u>      </u> | <u>      </u>   | structures |
| <u>      </u> | <u>      </u>   | objects    |
| <u>  32  </u> | <u>  18  </u>   | Total      |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:   2  

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A\_\_\_\_\_

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification  
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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this   x   nomination        request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property   x   meets        does not meet the National Register Criteria.        See continuation sheet.

Barbara Power

9/29/93

Signature of certifying official  
Ohio Historic Preservation Office -- SHPO

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property   ✓   meets        does not meet the National Register criteria.        See continuation sheet.

Edwin Barnes

10/29/93

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

National Park Service

State or Federal agency and bureau

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5. National Park Service Certification  
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I, hereby certify that this property is:

  ✓   entered in the National Register  
       See continuation sheet.

       determined eligible for the  
National Register

       See continuation sheet.

       determined not eligible for the  
National Register

       removed from the National Register

       other (explain):       

Patrick W. Andrews 1/14/94

Signature of Keeper

Date  
of Action

=====  
6. Function or Use  
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Historic: Domestic\_\_\_\_\_ Sub: single dwelling\_\_\_\_\_  
Commerce/Trade\_\_\_\_\_ department store\_\_\_\_\_  
Religion\_\_\_\_\_ religious facility\_\_\_\_\_  
Current : Domestic\_\_\_\_\_ Sub: single dwelling\_\_\_\_\_  
Government\_\_\_\_\_ government office\_\_\_\_\_  
Vacant/Not In Use\_\_\_\_\_

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7. Description  
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Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian\_\_\_\_\_  
No style\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other Description: Queen Anne\_\_\_\_\_

Materials: foundation Concrete\_\_ roof Aluminum\_\_\_\_  
walls weatherboard\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_  
shingles\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.  X  See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance  
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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:  Local .

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C, & D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) :  N/A

Areas of Significance: Settlement\_\_\_\_\_  
Archeology: Historic, Non aboriginal  
Community Planning and Development  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period(s) of Significance: c.1830-1935

Significant Dates : 1880 1908 1930

Significant Person(s): N/A\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation: N/A \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder: N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
- \_\_\_\_\_  
- \_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.  
X See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References  
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X See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: CUVA \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data  
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Acreeage of Property: 17

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

|   |    |        |         |   |    |        |         |
|---|----|--------|---------|---|----|--------|---------|
| A | 17 | 452580 | 4561200 | B | 17 | 451480 | 4561500 |
| C | 17 | 451380 | 4561500 | D | 17 | 451420 | 4561530 |

x See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: x See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification:     See continuation sheet.

The boundary delineates the group of sites and buildings that are associated with Everett's period of historic development and that maintain historic integrity. The Wait and Hunt farms have been excluded from the

district because they have been previously nominated as properties associated with the Agricultural Resources of Cuyahoga Valley MPD.

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11. Form Prepared By  
=====

Name/Title: Jeff Winstel, Historian \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: Cuyahoga Valley NRA \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 10/92 \_\_\_\_\_

Street & Number: 15610 Vaughn Road \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: 216/526-5256 \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town: Brecksville \_\_\_\_\_ State: OH\_ ZIP: 44114 \_\_\_\_\_

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Everett Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio

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The community of Everett is located in the southern half of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, and situated in the southwest corner of Boston Township approximately nine miles north of Akron. An 1888 Summit County directory describes Everett as "A small village and station on the Valley Railway, Ohio Canal and Cuyahoga River . . . . It is surrounded by a very hilly country and in the bottoms the land is very fertile." (Akron and Summit County Directory, 1888 680) Although the train station is gone and this portion of the canal is not watered, the description, for the most part, is still accurate. The community is surrounded by farm fields or wooded hillsides and reads as a distinct and cohesive element of the landscape.

Two National Register listed linear districts and one National Register listed prehistoric district are located in or adjacent to the proposed district. Lock 27 and the spillway have been previously listed as part of the Ohio and Erie Canal thematic group nomination (NR 1974). This resource runs along the eastern boundary of the proposed district. The Valley Railway Historic District (NR 1985) runs through the district, paralleling Riverview Road. The Everett Knoll Complex, OAI Site 33SU14, (NR 1977) encompasses a large portion of the proposed district.

85#01123

The street pattern of the community defines Everett as a crossroads; The eastern end of Everett Road abuts the north-south oriented Riverview Road. The clusters of buildings that are located within proximity of this intersection comprise Everett. The Wait Farm and the Hunt Farm, which are located off Bolanz Road just south of Everett, functioned as part of the community. Residents of these farmsteads regarded themselves as residents of Everett, relying on the services of the community. National Register nominations for both the Hunt Farm and the Wait Farm were prepared as part of the Agricultural Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley Multiple Property Documentation submission. These farmsteads are not included within the boundary of this district. Other farm fields that border the community to the north and east contribute to the integrity of setting and association of this agriculturally oriented community, but county tax records and U.S. Census records show that these lands were not owned by Everett residents.

The computer coded information from Everett's Ohio Historic Inventory forms indicate common features of the structures. These elements give a general sense of the character of the community's built environment. Most of the

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buildings in Everett are residential, the exceptions being Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery, the Everett General Store, and several outbuildings. Most buildings have a rectangular plan, although some T and L plans are evident. Setbacks range from 25 feet to 100 feet, with most being in the 40 to 50 feet range. The one residential building that has a 200-foot setback seems more oriented to the railroad than the road. The front lots for the buildings range from 50 to 100 feet, with most being in the 50 to 60 feet range.

Buildings range from one and one-half to three stories in height and are of balloon frame construction. The facade orientations of the buildings are almost equally divided between dominant gable, lateral axis and gable-end axis types. Bay width ranges from two to five openings, with most buildings having either two or three openings across the facade.

Simple gable roofs dominate in the community, although gable roofs with side gables are also common. Roof pitches are moderate and most roofs are covered with asphalt shingles or temporary metal roofing. Wall coverings include vertical board, vertical board and batten and wood shingles, but horizontal clapboard and drop-siding are the most evident types.

Chimneys are found on approximately half the houses, with the most common chimney location being off-center. Front porches are also typical, as are off-center single front doors. The two-over-two window light patterns are found on most of the houses in Everett.

The second most common building type in the community is the garage, followed by the privy. Both gable and flat roof privies are located in the district.

Additional resources include former wells, a foundation of a former structure, some agricultural outbuildings, and a water pump. Since the wells are ruins of the former structures, they are contributing sites. Groupings of this type of resource are described as one site. Although these resources may not be substantial in size, they add to the integrity of feeling and association of this late 19th, early 20th century crossroads community.

Of the 17 surveyed buildings, five have been substantially altered, meaning that the original wall surfaces and/or openings have been replaced or

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modified. The remaining 12 evidence some alteration, but the overall degree of the change is relatively minor.

A 1985 archeological investigation of Everett Village was conducted by the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center. Three sites associated with buildings were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register. These sites were named after the last owner of the buildings, or given the commonly known name of the building. The historic name of the house, if different from the archeological site name, is in parenthesis for the individual resource description.

The Williamsport Preservation Training Center did stabilization work on several Everett buildings in 1987. This work is noted as part of the appropriate building description.

A description of each resource in the small crossroads settlement follows, along with information on the historic use or ownership sequence. The buildings and sites on Riverview Road are described first, moving north to south, followed by the resources on Everett Road, proceeding east to west.

Riverview Road

1. Duncan, B. House, 1878, HS-472, Tract 114-72  
4731 Riverview Road  
Contributing

In 1877, Lewis Andrew sold .38 acres to B. Duncan for \$20. By 1881 the property value had jumped to \$130, suggesting construction of the house. According to the deed, the house was constructed in 1878. (Grahm)

This is a small one and one-half story house with an ashlar stone foundation. The gable end faces and the roof are covered with slate shingles. An exterior chimney is located on the rear wall. The house is clad with narrow clapboard siding and has corner boards and a plain frieze. Double-hung windows with two-over-two lights have plain surrounds with rounded corners. The roof is covered with rectangular slate shingles. A shed dormer on the north is covered with tar paper and was probably added later, as were the shutters and the screened-in porch on the south side. Inside the porch, the main entrance features a paneled door with a pair of round arches in the upper half.



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- 2. Duncan, B. House Privy, Tract 114-72  
Contributing

A wood privy with a flat roof is located behind the house on the east side. The privy is probably contemporary to the house.

- 3. Duncan B. House Well Site, Tract 114-72  
Contributing Site

Located approximately two feet from the southeast corner of the house is a circular concrete cap that marks the site of the former well. In the center of the cap is a square opening, where a water pump would have been located.

- 4. Kepner House, 1905, BLDG-1111, Tract 114-51  
4722 Riverview Road  
Contributing

This one-story building has an irregular gable roofline and irregular massing line due to numerous additions. The original one-story gable-roofed section is of timber frame construction with corner posts visible in the interior and hand hewn joists visible in the cellar. Both the gabled ell addition and the original structure have a stone foundation, although the original core's foundation is now sheathed in concrete. The shed roof addition on the north side has a concrete foundation. A rear porch addition is located on the southwest corner, which encompasses a former cellar entry.

The facade is marked by a pedimented front porch supported by wood battered piers. A side porch is supported by two turned posts. The walls are clad with shingle siding over horizontal lap siding and the windows are one-over-one light sash. The window and door openings have plain surrounds and the front door and windows were removed.

The 1987 stabilization work on this building included installation of window ventilation screens, structural shoring, stabilization of the front porch and rear kitchen roof, demolition of the structurally unsound chimney, installation of a metal roof, and the reconditioning or replacement of gutters and leaders.

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The Foit and Associates Architectural Analysis of the structure estimated that the original timber-framed part of the house was constructed in the 1840s, the balloon frame addition to the north dates from the last quarter of the 19th century, and the front porch dates from the 1920s. The original core of the structure represents approximately one-quarter of the existing house plan. Additions completely mask three walls of this portion and the remaining elevation is not distinguished from the exterior wall plain. (Foit 48)

The 1874 township map in the county atlas indicates a house owned by Albert Lamphier on this lot, but it appears to be closer to Everett Road than the location of the existing structure. The Summit County Tax Auditor's office list the construction date at 1885. There is no significant increase in the tax value of this property before 1905, excepting ten dollar increases between 1885 and 1891, and in 1880. The 1880 increase is consistent with all property values in the community during this time.

In 1904, a .387-acre portion of the property was parceled off and sold to May Miles. In the same year the property was transferred to Fred Wilke. The 1905 tax records list a Fred Wilke as the property owner at this location. Two property values were listed, one for \$20 and the other \$120. Next to the \$120 figure is the word "addition", suggesting a large improvement to the property.

County tax records from 1934 indicate that Ivel Kepner owned a property west of Akron Road in Lot 10 that had the same acreage as the 4722 Riverview Road structure. The house on this property was valued at \$310. Ivel and her sister Clara lived in the 4722 Riverview Road house. Later Clara married Tom Sager and the three of them shared the house.

5. Kepner House Well Site, Tract 114-51  
Contributing Site

Immediately behind the Kepner House are the ruins of two former wells located next to each other. Both are covered with concrete slabs and have square openings in the center, marking the location of a pump mechanism.

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6. Kepner General Store Site, Tract 114-51  
Contributing Site

The southern half of this tract contains the foundations of a structure, a water pump, and a large well or cistern ruin. The foundation of the building is just south of the Kepner House in a slightly overgrown area. The concrete foundation stones are in a linear arrangement. A 1940s postcard shows a store located in this tract at the northwest corner of Everett and Riverview Road. This store was owned by Ivel Kepner, who is listed as owning land "west of Akron Road" in the 1934 Tax Auditors duplicate records.

Located near the foundation ruin is a large circular concrete slab over what could have been a well or a cistern. The water pump is located in the middle of a grass lawn area. It marks an elevation of the former store and post office.

7. Mathews (Kepner) House Archeological Site, Tract 114-51  
33SU136  
Contributing Site

The Mathews House site revealed extant historic materials. Historic evidence included a sandstone slab walkway underneath the front porch addition. Domesticated animal bones were also recovered from the site. Historic materials reflect the entire timespan of the house's occupation with many of these clearly from the initial decades of the structure's occupation. The functional range of these objects is extremely broad with nearly every functional category represented relating to the domestic and rural life. The mean ceramic date was 1860.3. The overall lighter density of the prehistoric materials suggests that the Kepner house may be between intensively utilized areas of the Everett Knoll site or near this site's edge.

8. Richardson, A.A., House, 1881, HS-471, Tract 114-57  
4717 Riverview Road  
Contributing

The 1881 tax records for this property lists "home" with a value of \$200. This small one and one-half story Upright and Wing house type is distinguished by shiplap siding, double-hung (two-over-two) windows with

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plain surrounds, and corner boards. The facade features an oriel bay with shed roof and contains paired windows. A brick, outside end chimney is located on the north wall. The enclosed porch at the rear of the ell was probably added later.

9. Richardson, A. A. Carriage House, c.1885-91, BLDG 1645. Tract 114-57.  
Contributing

The tax valuation on this property increased \$90 between 1885 and 1891, suggesting the construction date. The building is a one bay, two-story carriage house with a tarpaper roof, and shiplap and vertical siding.

10. Szalay, Helen House, 1830, BLDG 1723, Tract 114-56  
4707 Riverview Road  
Noncontributing

Although some sources refer to this as a lock tenders house, according to Perrin, a man named Chilson had a store next to Lock 27 in 1838. A map, dating from 1910, shows an Everett Store Co. at the location of the Szalay house. There have been several additions made to this house and the exterior walls have been covered with rustic wood siding. The house no longer retains its historic integrity.

11. Szalay Garage, BLDG 1724, Tract 114-56  
Noncontributing

A modern two-story detached, aluminum sided garage is located just north of the lock.

12. Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery, c.1930, BLDG-1109,  
Tract 114-52  
Junction of Riverview and Everett roads  
Contributing

Constructed in 1930 by Tom Sager, this gas station and confectionery store is a one-story building with a very low pitch hip roof covered with metal panels. The front part of the roof functions as a large canopy that is supported by decorative wrought iron posts set in brick bases. A historic postcard shows that the canopy was supported by square wood posts. (Illustration 5) The facade of the structure is covered with wood shingles and contains a door of recent construction and a large display window

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opening. The original facade appears to have had two single doors in the center flanked by one-over-one light sash windows. Other wall surfaces are covered with horizontal clapboard siding and have corner boards. Windows are one-over-one or grouped four light square openings. The sheet metal roof, gutter, and leaders were installed in 1987 and a sheet metal stove flue was removed at this time.

13. Stewart Outbuilding, 1913, BLDG-1110, Tract 114-52  
Junction of Riverview and Everett Roads  
Contributing

This outbuilding was associated with a former house which, according to a former village resident, was located near this site and owned by Frank Stewart. The property showed a significant increase in value between 1900 and 1905, indicating the construction of a house. Another increase in value occurred in 1913, suggesting that outbuildings were constructed. This structure was probably used by Sager for storage, but was later rented out as a residence.

This one-story rectangular structure has a metal panel gable roof with cat-slide extension over the front porch. Four turned posts support the porch roof and the walls are clad with vertical board and batten siding. The front two-over-two window is evident and the north elevation windows are currently boarded up.

Stabilization work done in 1987 included stabilizing the front porch, repairing the rafter ends, and installing the sheet metal roof, the gutters and leaders.

14. Stewart Privy, c. 1913, Tract 114-52  
Junction of Riverview and Everett Roads  
Contributing

The privy is covered with vertical plank siding and has a gable roof covered with tarpaper. The single door has plain surrounds and is constructed of vertical planking.

15. Gifford House, 1880, BLDG-1167, Tract 114-55,  
4683 Riverview Road  
Noncontributing

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Constructed by Alexander Stewart in 1880, a former owner speculated that the original building to have been a stable and then a dance hall in the 1890s. A 1950s photograph shows that the building had clapboard siding, corner boards and plain window surrounds, and a two-thirds length front porch with a pent roof. In the 1970s, the house was substantially remodeled with a large side addition, aluminum siding, and Colonial Revival trim.

16. Gifford Garage, BLDG-1168, Tract 114-55  
Noncontributing

This modern, one-story detached garage has one large overhead door, a side access door and is covered with wood siding.

17. Swan, Alanson House, 1818, HS-470, Tract 114-53  
4656 Riverview Road  
Noncontributing

Thought to have been built by Henry Iddings in 1818, this house was sold along with 56 acres to Alanson Swan in 1835. (Grahm 2) This house has an Upright-and-Wing form and is covered with asbestos shingles. Four turned posts line the front of the porch on the wing section. Although probably the oldest house in Everett, this one and one-half story structure has substantially deteriorated. The foundation is partially collapsed or settled. A large portion of the back wall of the ell has collapsed. A large portion of the roof has also collapsed due to a tree falling on the structure. The damage has compromised the building's integrity of massing and the building is considered noncontributing.

18. Swan House Archeological Site, Tract 114-53  
33SU133  
Contributing Site

Excavations at the Swan House recovered historic materials which include ceramic redware, probably early vessels, whiteware sets, and skeletal remains of domesticated and wild animals. Early and late historic materials were located in front of the house while only late historic materials were found in the back of the house.

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19. Osborne, Dewey L. House, 1928, BLDG 1272, Tract 114-53  
4646 Riverview Road  
Contributing

In 1934, D.L. Osborne is listed as owning 60 feet on Akron Mills Road (now Riverview) consisting of one quarter of an acre. This is a one-story eave-oriented house with a small brick stoop in front of the off-center entrance door. A single story gable appendage is attached to the rear elevation and a sun room is located off the north elevation. This minimal traditional style house is covered with wood shingles, except the sun room addition which is covered with drop siding.

20. Osborne Garage, c. 1928, BLDG 1273, Tract 114-53  
Contributing

This two-story garage with overhead door. The building has drop siding, corner boards, and exposed rafter ends. It appears to date from the time of the house's construction, although the door opening was a later addition.

21. Muar, Elva House, 1909, HS-469, Tract 114-54  
4642 Riverview Road  
Contributing

An 1874 Atlas map shows a structure on this site, but this house dates from the turn-of-the-century. Tax records list an "H" for house and a \$400 rise in valuation. This 2-story wood frame house has a gable front orientation, a central chimney, and is clad with wood shingles. Decorative elements include plain frieze, and corner boards. A small room addition with a flat roof is located on the rear elevation. The gable roof is covered with temporary metal panels. The north elevation is unusual in that it contains two central bay entrance doors, although the house does not appear to have functioned as a double. Large front window is a common early 20th century fenestration type. Window and door openings have plain surrounds. An old well is located south of the structure.

In 1987, the concrete porch on the north side was demolished and window ventilation screens were installed. In addition, the structure was shored and the collapsed foundation walls were removed. New reinforced concrete block foundation walls were constructed in failed area (15% of the

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foundation wall), and Southern Yellow Pine sills were installed in deteriorated areas.

22. Muar Well Site, Tract 114-54  
Contributing Site

Located north of the house is the site of a former well, marked by a large square stone slab. Brick remnants around the slab are likely from a wall that surrounded the well opening. There is no opening in the stone slab that would indicate a pump mechanism.

23. Muar Garage, BLDG 1108, Tract 114-54  
Noncontributing

An increase in property value between 1910 and 1914 could indicate the construction of this garage. All properties increased in valuation at this time, however, due to county-wide road taxes. The structure is a two-car wood frame garage with exposed rafter ends. It was constructed of scavenged wood and later raised in height, evidenced by the doorway that is still too low. Most of the roof has collapsed and the garage shows signs of structural failure.

24. Muar Privy, Tract 114-54  
4642 Riverview Road  
Noncontributing

This gable-roofed structure is covered with wood shingles and has a metal roof. The structure may be of modern construction and contains a toilet seat, rather than just an opening.

Everett Road

25. Hardy, Perry R., House, 1909, HS-473, Tract 114-50  
2167 Everett Road  
Contributing

The 1909 tax records list a house on this lot valued at \$100 and belonging to Perry D. Hardy. An increase in the tax value from 1910-11 may indicate the construction of the shed addition, thought to be the first attached garage in the area. (Foit) The Hardy house is a one and one-half-story structure with shiplap siding, a plain frieze, and corner boards. Window



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openings are distinguished by a three-part entablature. A screened porch with a shed roof runs the length of the facade. Later additions include a one-story room on the west side.

In 1987, the window ventilation screens were installed, the rear addition was stabilized, and the structurally unsound concrete block chimney was demolished. In addition, the sheet metal roof was installed, along with gutters and leaders, and foundation walls were shored. New reinforced concrete block foundation walls were added in failed areas of the foundation, (approximately 40% ). The interior first floor framing was stabilized and the basement stair was reconstructed.

- 26. Hardy Privy, Tract 114-50  
Contributing

This structure is located on the north side of Everett Road immediately west of the house and has a tarpaper roof and horizontal drop siding.

- 27. Hawkins, Walter House, 1903, Bldg. 1112, Tract 114-49  
2171 Everett Road  
Noncontributing

The Summit County Auditors office shows the construction date for this house to be 1903. There is nothing in the tax records to confirm this date. In 1862, a Walter Hawkins is listed as owning one-half an acre at this site. The Foit and Associates study list the construction date at 1880, however, the valuation of property did not significantly increase until 1891, and only by \$90. Other increases were in 1910 from \$130 to \$280 and then in 1914 to \$550. Hawkins is listed on the 1891 and 1910 map of Everett. In 1914, this property is listed as having buildings valued at \$500. The increases in valuation could reflect either alterations to the house and/or construction of the outbuildings on the property.

A former resident of the community remembers this building as the Woods House. In 1901, Mary Woods is listed as owning .33 acres "west of road and west of Ferguson". According to available maps, however, this would indicate property farther west on Everett Road. A deed for this property from 1916 (Book 671, page 171) records the conveyance of this parcel from Walter Hawkins to Mary Wood. In the 1934 Auditor's Tax Duplicates Mary Woods is listed as owning a property north of Richfield Road with a 132-foot frontage containing buildings valued at \$660. This is the highest

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property value in the community then and would be consistent with the size of the house and number of outbuildings.

This two-story house has aluminum siding over the original lap siding and has been altered several times. The original house had an open front porch and a second story sleeping porch. The lower porch has been enclosed and the sleeping porch has been partially enclosed. Shed roof additions on the rear are probably outside the period of significance, however, the hip roof area is considered an integral part of the original house. The main entrance was moved to the side of the house and is capped by an elaborate broken pediment door surround. The windows have been removed and the house sits on a concrete block foundation. The 1987 stabilization work done to the building was limited to the installation of ventilation screens in window openings.

28. Hawkins Barn, 1900, HS-474, Tract 114-49  
Contributing

County tax auditor's office records lists the barn's construction date at 1900. This small barn has a gable roof and shiplap siding, wide eaves, and corner boards. Rectangular windows, now boarded, have plain surrounds. The two overhead garage doors in the facade were added later. The barn is painted red with white trim.

29. Hawkins Fence, Tract 114-49  
Contributing

This wood fence runs behind the barn, separating it from the field. Although the fence is of undetermined date and origin, it should be considered contributing because it most probably was an integral part of the village landscape. The fence helps communicate the blurring of agricultural and town functions associated with this settlement type.

30. Hawkins Chicken Coop, c. 1910, HS-475, Tract 114-49  
Contributing

This farm outbuilding's facade has two rectangular window openings and a board and batten door. Other characteristics include a shed roof, shiplap siding, and corner boards. A sheet metal roof was installed in 1987.

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31. Hawkins Privy, c. 1910, BLDG 1114, Tract 114-49  
Contributing

The privy structure has a gable roof, wood drop siding, and corner boards. A door opening is located on the north elevation and a small, square window opening is located under the gable of the west elevation.

32. Hawkins Poultry House, c. 1910, BLDG 1113, Tract 114-49  
Contributing

This one-story shed structure has a moderate pitch gable roof, horizontal drop siding, and corner boards. The facade contains a side entry door, now boarded over, and two square windows, one next to the door and the other in the gable apex. One window is not completely boarded, revealing a plain surround and a four-light window.

33. Carter's General Store, 1885, HS-476, Tract 114-48  
North side of Everett Road, approximately 600 feet west of  
Riverview Road  
Contributing

A large one-and-one-half-story, gable roofed building has a rubble stone foundation. The porch with turned posts across the front of the building rests on a concrete foundation and was probably added later. There are other additions surrounding the core block, including a screened-in porch on the east elevation. The building has been covered with asbestos shingles, now painted grey. There is an oriel bay window in the facade.

An architectural evaluation of the building estimated that a wholesale enlargement of the structure occurred c. 1875. Tax records show an increase in valuation from \$40 in 1880 to \$210 in 1885. This work probably included the large shed addition to the west, a single room addition on the western portion of the rear, installation of two-over-two windows, and the construction of the side porch with bracketed turned posts. (Foit & Associates) Evidence of post-colonial era construction is thought to be indicated by the hewn log post joist members, pinned construction chamfered paneled cellar door, (thought to be the original front door) and 8" beaded baseboard.

This property was owned by the Chamberlins throughout the 19th century. A historic photograph of the C.P. Harrington Store and Post Office was

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described as the Hamilton Store by a descendent of Harrington in a 1960 newspaper article, (See Illustration 2). Hamilton ran a store out of this structure during the 1950s. (See Illustration 7) G.P. Harrington is listed as the postmaster from 1898 to 1908. During the 1920s and 30s the store was run by Carter and had a gas station in front. An old metal SUNOCO sign is evident in a 1950s photograph. The current appearance of this building most directly reflects the Carter occupancy. The 1987 stabilization project included the installation of ventilation screens, a metal roof, and flashing and sections of gutter.

34. Carter Garage, c. 1920, BLDG 1115, Tract 114-48  
Contributing

This two-car garage has a gable roof and grey shiplap siding. There are two windows, one on the east side and the other on the west, both of which are boarded. From the construction and materials, the building probably dates from the 1920s. In 1987 a metal roof and gutter sections were installed.

35. Carter Privy, BLDG 1275, Tract 114-48  
Contributing

Located behind the garage is a deteriorated privy with a tarpaper roof, horizontal tongue-and-groove siding, corner boards and plain trim.

36. Chamberlin, Abigail House, 1862, HS-477, Tract 114-47  
2185 Everett Road  
Contributing

Tax records show only one property listed north of Richfield Road (now Everett Road) before 1860. The 1862 listing for Abby Chamberlin's property, located north of the road and west of Hawkins, is for this parcel. Valuation for the property increased at a steady rate throughout the remaining 19th century. The 1914 listing is the first record to specify a house, valued at \$100. Construction methods evidenced in the house suggest an earlier date.

The house is a small one-story building with a gable end facing the road. The original structure was timber frame, containing hewn members, corner posts, and log joists. An architectural analysis dates the house at c. 1850. The front porch is thought to have been constructed c. 1870, the

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west side porch c. 1910, and the rear addition c. 1915. The shed dormers are thought to be post-WWII.

Shiplap siding is found in the gable of the house and drop siding covers the other wall planes. Decorative elements are limited to the frieze and corner boards. A shed-roofed porch across the front has plain square posts with brackets. A small, outside chimney is located on the east elevation. Several later additions included shed dormers on both sides of the roof (these have exposed rafter ends), and a shed-roofed addition on the west. A capped well is located to the west of the house.

Stabilization work completed in 1987 included the installation of needle beams, posts, and bracing. The flat roof was framed out to follow the extension of the main roof line and the gable end was enclosed. The metal roof was installed at this time, along with window ventilation screens.

37. Chamberlin Privy, Tract 114-47  
Noncontributing

The privy is located in the woods far behind the house. This flat roofed structure is made of plywood and is of recent construction.

38. Chamberlin Well Site, Tract 114-47  
Contributing

Located west of the house is a stone slab which marks the location of a well. The square opening in the stone indicates the former presence of a water pump.

39. Johnson (Chamberlin) Archeological Site, Tract 114-47  
33SU134  
Contributing

The extant material evidence of the site includes a trench and foundation of an early structure located under the rear addition of the current house. An outhouse depression was also located. There is the possibility that early occupation materials may have been disposed of on the east central side and northwest corner of the structure. Ceramic dinnerware was recovered, (sherds, c. 1840-1864), along with bottles and pipe fragments. Chicken, pig, and sheep bones, and chicken eggs were also recovered.

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40. Lavika House, BLDG 1116, Tract 114-046  
2209 Everett Road  
Noncontributing

Originally built in 1920, this house was substantially remodeled in the early 1970s, prior to federal acquisition. The original siding was replaced by dark-stained vertical board siding and none of the original windows remain.

41. Lavika Garage, BLDG 1118, Tract 114-046  
Noncontributing

This wood frame garage has a concrete block foundation, metal siding, asphalt shingle roofing, two overhead doors, and a service door. The structure dates from outside the period of significance and is noncontributing.

42. Krimmer House, c. 1900, BLDG 1443, Tract 114-044  
2225 Everett Road  
Noncontributing

The original house on this site was built by a Mr. Steffe in the late 1800s. The structure burned in the early 1900s and a new house was built by Mr. Steffe. He later sold this structure to Mr. and Mrs. Corwin Carter in the 1920s.

The structure appears to have been a one-and-one-half story, eave oriented wood frame house with a side oriel bay window. Additions have been added on the south, east and north elevations, and a large shed dormer was added to the front roof slope.

43. Krimmer Chicken Coop, Tract 114-044  
Noncontributing

This abandoned and dilapidated chicken coop is rapidly being overgrown by surrounding vegetation. The shed roof structure has drop siding and south facing window openings.

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44. Krimmer Garage, BLDG 1444, Tract 114-044  
Noncontributing

The small, one car garage has a very low roof pitch and a large sliding track door.

45. Disciple Church, HS-478, Tract 114-43  
2241 Everett Road  
Contributing

In 1908, the original church in Everett, owned by the Disciple Church Association, caught on fire. The insurance claim described the damage as a total loss. The current church was built later that year.

The frame church has clapboard siding and corner boards and a low-pitched gable roof. It rests on a high foundation of rock-faced concrete blocks. A square tower with pyramidal roof rises from the southeast corner and holds the double-door entrance and the belfry, which has large segmental-arched openings on all four sides. The church has tall, narrow, double hung windows with plain surrounds. In the gable, there is a rectangular window with a border of small square panes. The rear addition was built in 1967.

46. Schmidt, Leonard, House, BLDG 1646, Tract 114-42  
2257 Everett Road  
Noncontributing

In a letter dated 1989, Clara Schmidt stated that house was originally a one room schoolhouse that her father, a carpenter, remodeled into four-room house in 1936. She identified the house as the one next to the church and said that she has lived there for 52 years. A former resident remembers going to school in this building but recalls it as a one-room square building with stone steps leading up to the front door. A historic photograph depicting a part of the building shows that it had a rusticated stone foundation, drop siding, and paired two-over-two windows. The property deed, dated April 30, 1935, conveys the property to Rudolph Schmidt from the Board of Education.

The current house bears little resemblance to a one-room school house. It is a two-story, gable-roofed house with a large screened-in porch and a

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large shed dormer piercing the front slope of the gable roof. The house was altered several times.

47. Schmidt Garage, 1936, BLDG 1647, Tract 114-42  
Noncontributing

This two-car garage has shiplap siding and paired, six-light fixed windows on the side elevations. The building has a small pent roof covered with curved slate shingles. The garage was constructed by Rudolph Schmidt from materials taken from the Everett Depot.

48. Schmidt Shed, c. 1936, BLDG 1648, Tract 114-42  
Noncontributing

A hollow tile structure with small brick quoins, this building was probably once a chicken coop. A double door addition has been added to the front, compromising the structure's integrity.

49. Schmidt Chicken Coop, 1936, BLDG 1649, Tract 114-42  
Noncontributing

An intact chicken coop structure, this outbuilding has six-over-six windows on the south elevation, a slate shingle covered pent roof supported by knee brace brackets with scrolled ends, and vertical board siding. The detailing suggests a late 19th century construction date. This structure, like the garage, was constructed of materials taken from the Everett Depot.

50. Gracey, Robert, House, 1905, HS-479, Tract 114-41  
North side of Everett Road, 1,500 feet west of Riverview Road  
Contributing

In 1867 this property was part of a 6.84 acre tract owned by Robert McGinn. This property was valued at \$415. The property retained its size and value until the mid 1870s. In 1875 the tax assessor's records list the value of the same acreage at \$152. Similar drops in value do not occur elsewhere in the community, which suggests some destruction of improved property. In 1891 one acre of this parcel was sold to Thomas Smith. This property was valued at \$30. In 1905 the property owner is listed as Robert Gracey and the value jumps to \$130, suggesting a physical improvement. In 1901, this property was owned by Thomas Smith and valued at \$30. In 1905, Gracey is



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listed as the owner and the property value increased to \$130, suggesting construction of the house located on the site.

This wood frame house has a low pitch gable roof, clapboard siding, corner boards, and a wide plain frieze. There is a narrow shed-roofed porch across the front with plain posts and turned spindle brackets. Windows are double-hung with two-over-two lights, except the window in the gable, which is six-over-six. There is an outside end chimney built of cinder block.

In 1981 the front porch and rear addition were removed as part of a volunteer restoration project. The rear addition was probably not original to the building. The turned-post porch, however, was probably original. Also, a door on the west elevation was removed and the opening was covered over with wood siding. This work was done in an attempt to restore the building to its supposed schoolhouse appearance. Although this work altered a side elevation fenestration pattern and changed the massing, the building's core is intact. The structure is an integral part of the hamlet's built environment and is considered contributing.

In 1982 limited test excavation was done under the north wall and adjacent to a concrete slab on the rear of the structure. Recovered items included four complete bottles, one of which was an "eagle and union flask." The NPS Midwest Archeological Center concluded that the flask was manufactured between 1851 and 1871. Also included in the recovered artifacts were numerous medicine and other bottle fragments, stoneware and whiteware ceramic sherds, smoking pipe fragments and other objects. These items suggest the presence of a structure on the site that would correspond with the 1860s and 1870s tax valuations. The site is not being counted as a contributing site because it was not assessed for National Register eligibility as part of the 1985 MWAC study and doing so is beyond the scope of this project.

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Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Riverview Road

- |     |  |              |                 |
|-----|--|--------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | Duncan, B. House                                     | Contributing |                 |
| 2.  | Duncan House Privy                                   | Contributing |                 |
| 3.  | Duncan Well Site                                     | Contributing |                 |
| 4.  | Kepner House   | Contributing |                 |
| 5.  | Kepner House Well Site                               | Contributing |                 |
| 6.  | Kepner Store Site                                    | Contributing |                 |
| 7.  | Mathews (Kepner) House<br>Archeological Site 33SU136 | Contributing |                 |
| 8.  | Richardson House                                     | Contributing |                 |
| 9.  | Richardson Carriage House                            | Contributing |                 |
| 10. | Szalay House   |              | Noncontributing |
| 11. | Szalay Garage  |              | Noncontributing |
| 12. | Sager's Gas Station and<br>Confectionery             | Contributing |                 |
| 13. | Stewart Outbuilding                                  | Contributing |                 |
| 14. | Stewart Privy  | Contributing |                 |
| 15. | Gifford House  |              | Noncontributing |
| 16. | Gifford Garage                                       |              | Noncontributing |
| 17. | Swan House   |              | Noncontributing |
| 18. | Swan Archeological Site<br>33SU133                   | Contributing |                 |
| 19. | Osborne House  | Contributing |                 |
| 20. | Osborne Garage                                       | Contributing |                 |
| 21. | Muar House   | Contributing |                 |
| 22. | Muar Well Site                                       | Contributing |                 |
| 23. | Muar Garage  |              | Noncontributing |
| 24. | Muar Privy   |              | Noncontributing |

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Everett Road

|     |  |              |                 |
|-----|--|--------------|-----------------|
| 25. | Hardy House  | Contributing |                 |
| 26. | Hardy Privy  | Contributing |                 |
| 27. | Hawkins House                                      |              | Noncontributing |
| 28. | Hawkins Barn                                       | Contributing |                 |
| 29. | Hawkins Fence                                      | Contributing |                 |
| 30. | Hawkins Chicken Coop                               | Contributing |                 |
| 31. | Hawkins Privy                                      | Contributing |                 |
| 32. | Hawkins Poultry House                              | Contributing |                 |
| 33. | Carter General Store                               | Contributing |                 |
| 34. | Carter Garage                                      | Contributing |                 |
| 35. | Carter Privy                                       | Contributing |                 |
| 36. | Chamberlin House                                   | Contributing |                 |
| 37. | Chamberlin Privy                                   |              | Noncontributing |
| 38. | Chamberlin Well Site                               | Contributing |                 |
| 39. | Johnson (Chamberlin) Archeological<br>Site 33SU134 | Contributing |                 |
| 40. | Lavika House                                       |              | Noncontributing |
| 41. | Lavika Garage                                      |              | Noncontributing |
| 42. | Krimmer House                                      |              | Noncontributing |
| 43. | Krimmer Chicken Coop                               |              | Noncontributing |
| 44. | Krimmer Garage                                     |              | Noncontributing |
| 45. | Disciple Church                                    | Contributing |                 |
| 46. | Schmidt House                                      |              | Noncontributing |
| 47. | Schmidt Garage                                     |              | Noncontributing |
| 48. | Schmidt Shed                                       |              | Noncontributing |
| 49. | Schmidt Chicken Coop                               |              | Noncontributing |
| 50. | Gracey House                                       | Contributing |                 |

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Everett Historic District  
Property Owners

All nominated properties in the district are owned by the United States of America in title, except the following:

Property

Owner Name and Address

Tract 114-43  
2241 Everett Road

Church in the Valley (Everett Church of Christ)  
John Fisk, Minister  
2241 Everett Road  
Peninsula, Ohio 44264

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The community of Everett, located in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, is nominated under Criterion A for settlement, and Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of an unincorporated hamlet settlement type. The district is also nominated under Criterion D for historical archeological significance based on the potential to yield important information on non-aboriginal cultures in the Cuyahoga Valley.

Two National Register listed linear districts and one National Register listed prehistoric district are located in or adjacent to the proposed district. Lock 27 and the spillway have been previously listed as part of the Ohio and Erie Canal thematic group nomination (NR 1974). This resource runs along the eastern boundary of the proposed district. The Valley Railway Historic District (NR 1985) runs through the district, paralleling Riverview Road. The Everett Knoll Complex, OAI Site 33SU14, (NR 1977) encompasses a large portion of the proposed district.

This prehistoric district consists of a mound and two village sites. The mound is located south of the church and extends south of Everett Road about 20 meters. One village site is located about 100 meters west of Riverview Road, just west of the railroad tracks and about 20 meters north of Furnace Run. The other village site is located between Riverview Road and the Cuyahoga River on the north bank of Furnace Run. The verbal boundary description for the prehistoric district is as follows:

The eastern boundary is the Cuyahoga River, the southern boundary is Furnace Run Creek, the northern boundary is a line 30 m north and parallel to Everett Road continuing to the Cuyahoga River and the western boundary is 450 m west of Everett, Ohio, running directly south.

The Everett Knoll Complex prehistoric district overlays the entire proposed Everett Historic District, excluding the northern and western boundaries of the proposed district marked by UTMs "B" and "C." (See Sketch Map: Everett Knoll Complex/ Everett Historic District).

The Wait Farmstead and the Hunt Farmstead, located on Bolanz Road southeast of Everett across Furnace Run Creek, have been nominated in association with the Agricultural Resources of Cuyahoga Valley MPD.

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The context for the proposed district is defined by the historic theme of settlement, the townships that now make up the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, and the time period extending from the area's initial settlement period to the dominance of the auto-culture in the mid-1930s.

The proposed district evidence the character defining features of an unincorporated hamlet settlement type established by Cultural Geographer Glenn T. Trewartha. He found that communities of this type often date from an area's period of settlement and were typically centered around a fourth-class post office. Based on information from the 1938 Rand McNally atlas, Trewartha concluded that, excluding the isolated farmstead, the unincorporated hamlet was the most ubiquitous settlement type in the United States. (Trewartha 75) By the 1930s, however, these hamlets were beginning to change in character. Early 20th century developments, such as rural free postal delivery and hard-surfaced roads, resulted in crossroads settlements that catered to a transient automobile population, rather than a local farming community.

Most unincorporated hamlets that once existed in the context area are no longer identifiable, distinct settlements, due to suburban sprawl or loss of important community functions. Everett retains the defining features of the settlement type and is bordered by open fields or wooded hillsides. The landscape around the community sets Everett apart from its surroundings and gives the community a sense of cohesion.

Historical Development

A chronology of the establishment and development of the community suggests the following three distinct phases of Everett's history: canal lock settlement, agrarian rural hamlet, and auto-oriented hamlet.

Canal Lock Settlement

The first land transactions for Boston Township Tracts 10 and 11 date from 1817 when Levi Bronson sold 51 acres to Henry Iddings. Perrin's History of Summit County states that the first building in the community was constructed by Iddings before 1820. (Perrin 539) The Valley Railway guide book from 1880 states that the village of Everett was "settled in 1826, at the time of the building of the Ohio Canal, but has grown very little since." (Guide Book for Tourists and Travellers over the Valley Railway from Cleveland to Canton 58.)

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In 1827, Henry Iddings sold five acres to the State of Ohio for Lock #27. Henry Iddings operated a livery for canal boat mules near this lock. Alanson Swan bought the Iddings property soon after the canal opened in 1827. He gradually increased his holding to 500 acres, which included the land on which Everett is now located. (Perrin 539)

The lock became known as "Johnny Cake Lock," referring to either the diet of canal boat passengers or the canal ditch diggers, depending on the source. According to Perrin, in 1828 "A flood in Furnace Run swept into the canal and stopped navigation, and the crews and passengers were compelled to live, water-bound, as best they could. They were at last reduced to johnnycake, which constituted their diet for a number of days." (Perrin 540) This incident probably caused the construction of the Furnace Run Aqueduct. (Bergdorf)

The 1880 Valley Railway, Travelers and Tourist Guide states "It has always been known as 'Johnny Cake Lock,' which name it received when the canal was being built. The laborers here received Johnny Cake as their chief article of food."

This guidebook also tells the tale of the canal boat, Samantha Ann, stranded for 48 hours due to "a forward mule casting a shoe, and laming itself by stepping into a chuckhole on the tow-path." The passengers, on the verge of cannibalism, were saved when the "forward mule pooled his grievances" and the famished passengers made their way to a little hamlet where they were offered nothing but Johnny Cake, and subsequently regarded the inhabitants as corn-bred. (Ibid. 60)

In 1835, Alanson Swan built the Swan and Smith Dry Goods Store. The store had an inventory valued at \$500, (groceries and notions) that supplied the canal traffic. The store changed hands several times in the next few years, including being repurchased by Swan a few times. (Perrin 539) Another store, owned by an Elihu Chilson, was opened near the lock in 1838, but did not amount to much. (Ibid. 540)

The 1839 Tax Records show nine recorded owners in the Everett area. Alanson Swan and John Smith are listed as owning 57 acres, which was the largest holding. William Mather owned 43 acres and Almon Metlin is listed as owning 30 acres. Two half-acre parcels owned by Edwin Clisbee were valued at \$4.00 an acre. The other holdings range from \$6.40 to \$8.00 an acre. Although the Summit County Tax Records for 1839 have a listing for

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"Value of lands houses and factories" only the total property values for the Everett area are recorded.

In 1841, the Summit County Engineer conducted a road survey of the area. It is possible that the route now called Everett Road was constructed shortly after this survey. The 1858 tax records describe properties in terms of their proximity to State and Richfield roads. In 1871, a petition was presented to the Summit County Board of Commissioners requesting that the "highway leading from Johnnycake Lock in said Township of Boston to said Richfield" be repaired. (Scrattish 5)

An 1843 deed from Alanson Swan mentions a schoolhouse in the community. For six cents a year, Swan rented to the directors of the Union School District #5 in Boston "the following parcel of land with all privileges and appurtenances to have and to hold the same as long as said district wants it for the purposes of a school house to stand thereon." This deed and an 1851 deed describe the school as being located north of the road that connects Lock 27 to Richfield. The 1874 atlas map for the township does not label any building north of this road as a school (the reference key for the atlas shows that school houses are designated by the abbreviation "S.H." on the maps). A 1900 tax map labels a building located south of Everett Road as a school.

The 1845 tax records list properties that had structures. There was a frame house owned by an Eliah Chilson, and three frame houses and a sawmill owned by Alanson Swan. These were located northeast and east of the road (Riverview) and west of the canal. No other structures are listed for Tracts 10 and 11 in 1845.

The 1850 U.S. Census Products of Industry for Boston Township does not list a sawmill owned by Swan. Two noted local histories describe Swan's business endeavor as something other than milling. Karl Grismer's History of Summit County notes the role Alanson Swan's business operations played in the functioning of the canal as follows:

"To permit change of horses at regular intervals, stables had to be available along the canal. These stables usually were provided by tavern keepers. One of the largest stables in this locality was owned by Tavern Keeper Alonzon Swan at Johnny Cake Lock." (Grismer 91)



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In his Fifty Years and Over of Akron and Summit County, Ex-Sheriff Samuel A. Lane further details Swan's operation:

Instead of every boat owner going upon his own hook, as now, regular freight and passenger lines were established, with stations at convenient points for the care and exchange of horses being carried upon any boat except such as were then called scows. One of the most important of these stations was Johnny Cake Lock, the largest land owner of the vicinity, the late Alanson Swan, erecting commodious stables, a grocery store and quite an extensive warehouse, so that for many years "Johnny Cake" was regarded as quite a business emporium: especially during the packet-boat era from about 1837 to 1852. (Lane 659)

The 1852 Summit County Tax Assessor's Map lists six structures in Lots 10 and 11. The division between the two lots appears to be immediately south of the Kepner House. Three of the valued structures are listed as barns, two of which belonged to Alanson Swan and the other owned by the heirs of W.D. Mather. The remaining three buildings were frame houses located in Lot 11. Two of the houses were owned by Swan and the other was owned by George Dickenson. The property owned by Dickenson was located on the southwest corner of what is now Riverview and Everett Roads. The leading property owner in 1858 was still Alanson Swan, who owned close to 70% of the property in the two lots. The other dominant property owner was Mather, who owned the remaining 30% of the property.

According to Perrin, when the canal packet company failed, Swan lost several hundred dollars. Creditors tried to attach the packet horses, but Swan refused to do this and lost "what was due him." Alexander Stewart bought out the greatest share of Swan's property around 1870. (Perrin 540)

An 1874 Map of Boston Township lists the community as "Unionville." The map shows eight buildings in the community, with one being the school. According to Lane's history of Summit County, before the coming of the Valley Railway in 1880, this small settlement was trying to adopt the name of Unionville. (Lane 659)

Agrarian Rural Hamlet

In 1880, the Valley Railway established a depot in the community and officially changed the name to Everett, after S.T. Everett, Treasurer of

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the railroad. According to the railroad tourist guide, in that year the community had 100 inhabitants, two stores, a schoolhouse, a hotel, and a livery stable. U.S. Postal Service records indicate that a post office opened in Everett in 1880, with Pearce Chamberlin as the postmaster.

The arrival of rail service and the establishment of a post office created important centralizing functions for the community. Rather than servicing the canal packet boat traffic, the crossroads hamlet focused on the needs of the surrounding farming community.

Both the 1884 and 1885-86 Akron City and Summit County Directories list the population of Everett at 150 people. The directories state that Everett had a Western Union Telegraph office and an American Express office. Both directories advertise "G.P. Harrington, dealer in groceries, drugs, hardware, etc." According to the 1884 directory's business listing, Harrington's establishment had a restaurant and poolroom. An old photograph, published in the Akron Beacon Journal in 1960, shows the Harrington storefront around the turn-of-the-century. The article quotes a nephew of Harrington, who remembers his uncle as the type of storekeeper who would sit in his rocker all day long and tell his customers to take what they want and put the money in the cash register. (ABJ, 7/29/60) (Illustration 2) U.S. postal records list a Gurden P. Harrington as the postmaster of Everett from 1898 to 1908.

A local antique dealer owns a George Worthington & Co. Hardware Catalog that has a registration date of 1902. The inscription in the front of the book states that it was presented to G.P. Harrington of Everett, Ohio. The merchandise listed in this extensive 1,440-page catalogue is grouped under the headings of "Mechanics and Edge Tools" and "Heavy Hardware and Pipe Fittings." Items offered by this national hardware retailer and wholesaler range from acid metal cocks to zinc slabs. The George Worthington & Co. was established in 1829 and listed itself as Cleveland's oldest company.

In addition to Harrington's advertisement, the 1885-86 directory promotes "Stull & Stewart, Hotel Proprietors." (Illustration 1) The Stewart establishment advertised in the directory may have been located between the Swan and Osborne houses on the west side of Riverview Road. A former resident of the town recalls that the long rectangular home with a big front porch located on this site was thought of as a former inn. (Toth) The 1885 Tax Records, however, show that Benjamin Stewart and Calvin L.

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Stull owned land between the canal and Riverview Road, which would be the opposite side of Riverview Road.

According to the 1891 and 1910 atlas maps, the Stewart family did own land west of Riverview Road. These maps (Illustration 3 and 4) indicate that most of Lot 11 west of Riverview Road and south of Everett Road was owned by William and Mary Stewart. This property contained a large bank barn about 30 feet back from the road, across from Carter's General Store. (Toth) The outbuilding and privy located next to Sager's Store could possibly have been related to this farmstead.

According to the 1888 Akron and Summit County Directory, Everett had a population of 200 inhabitants. The business directory for the community lists an auctioneer, blacksmith, school teacher, music teacher, saloon keeper, general merchandise retailer, carpenter, the owner of a livery and feed stable, and "A.A. Richardson, postmaster, bridge builder, and pile driver."

Farming was the most common occupation listed in the 1850, 1880, and 1900 U.S. Census Records for Everett. Other common listings are farm laborer and day laborer. The former agricultural orientation of the community is also indicated by the organization of a Grange in 1890. In Ohio, this national fraternity of farmers was organized in 1873. By 1875, Ohio had more than 1,200 granges with more than 53,000 members. (Hurt 8) The Everett Grange's charter was suspended in 1905.

The cemetery for the community was located near Oak Hill Road, approximately one-half mile west of the hamlet and outside the district boundary. An 1888 Summit County Survey No. 883 references the "establishing of lines of old Cemetery and for the sale and purchase of real estate for cemetery purposes." A 1939 Akron Beacon Journal article "Around the Town with H.B. (Doc) Kerr" says that the oldest stone in the cemetery at that time marked the resting place of William B. Swan, son of Alanson Swan, who died in 1847. Many of the Chamberlins were also buried there, but these graves were later moved to the Cedar Grove Cemetery in Peninsula. Today, only a few footing stones mark the site of the cemetery. (Bergdorf)

An 1891 atlas map shows a blacksmith shop (indicated by the letters B.S. Shop), a school, and another unidentified structure located immediately west of Johnnycake Lock. The map lists 14 property owners. (Illustration

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3) A circa 1910 map labeled "Everett Station" list 15 property owners. The school is in the same location found on the 1891 map, but the blacksmith shop is missing and next to the lock is a property labeled "Everett Store." (Illustration 4)

A printed pamphlet entitled Everett School, Christmas 1905, lists K.W. Chamberlin as the director and D. W. Kohr as the teacher. According to this list, 36 students attended the school in 1903-4 and 38 in 1904-5.

On June 2, 1908, the Everett Station church, belonging to the Disciple Church Association, was destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire was unknown. Insurance carried on the building allowed for the construction of a new church on the same spot later that year.

Auto-oriented Hamlet

During the 1920s, Everett contained a post office, general store, school, church, and cemetery, railroad station, and what may have been the first gasoline station in the area at Carter's General Store. This early gas station was perhaps a harbinger of Everett's demise as the automobile and improved roads brought changes to agrarian-oriented lifestyle. Although the community retained many of its centralizing service functions in the 1920s, it had less of an agrarian orientation. In the 1930s the population as well as the character of the community began to change.

A former resident of Everett, Helyn Toth, remembers growing up in the small crossroad community. Mrs. Toth was born in 1920 in the Hunt farmhouse on Bolanz Road. Her mother was one of Nathaniel Point's daughters, an early settler in the area. Many people in the community then were "shirt-tail" relatives, cousins two or three times removed but all tracing their ancestry back to one of a few families that homesteaded in the area. Several proprietors listed in the 1885-86 Business Directory for Everett Mrs. Toth has identified as uncles.

Mrs. Toth remembers going to the one-room schoolhouse on Everett Road. The school teachers often boarded with the Mrs. Toth's family, the Fiedlers, and were regarded as one of the family. Mail was picked up at Ivel Kepner's store, (nonextant) which was the post office and social hub of the "downtown" area. (See Illustration 5, Kepner Store located on right, and Illustration 6, Kepner Store on left) The train delivered the mail and the bags of mail were sorted and letters put in the appropriate boxes. Letters

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were addressed simply by name of the recipient and the name of the community, since there were no street numbers. The telephone located in Kepner's store was serviced by a party line. The communal nature of the phone service put limits on the personal nature of conversations.

The other store in Everett in the 1920s was Carter's, which later became Hamilton's. Whereas Kepner's store served more as a post office, Carter's had a larger inventory and was more of a grocery.

Two former buildings in the community that the former Everett resident recalls include a weigh station and the train depot. A small squarish building used to be located southwest of the Hardy house and southeast of the Hawkins house. This structure was used for weighing grain and later as a residence. The train depot was a small combination station located southeast of the Hardy House. Mrs. Toth remembers the area farmers delivering to the depot their full milk cans, bound for Akron or Cleveland markets. Farmers from as far away as Richfield used the Everett Depot for transporting their goods. (Bergdorf) During the 1920s and 30s, the Hardy house was rented by a railroad employee and his family named Harris. According to Mrs. Toth, the Harris family was one of the first black families to live in the area.

The Church played an important part in the social life of the community. Mrs. Toth remembers that Everett residents of various religious backgrounds would attend service there, the roads often being too muddy for regular travel to other churches. (Riverview Road south of Everett was not paved until the 1930s as part of a WPA project.) Behind the church, there was a shed for people to tie up their horses or park their buggies. The basement of the church was the center of social activities in the community. School functions took place there, along with penny suppers where donated food was for sale for a penny per portion. Mrs. Toth remembers the church being lit by oil lamps, recalling that electricity did not come to Everett until 1931. Quilting parties and ladies auxiliary meetings would take place in the basement, but not the less respectable card parties, which were held in private homes.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the community had less of an agricultural orientation. Although the Szalay family started a successful farming operation in 1931, Mrs. Toth does not remember any of the residents of the crossroads area being farmers. She does recall, however, that several families moved into the area during the Depression. Many people moved out

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of cities at this time, perhaps hoping to live off the land to some extent, or simply because they could live more inexpensively in a rural community than in the city.

Mrs. Toth remembers that the opening of Sager's Gas Station and Confectionery around 1930, which replaced a small residential structure located on the southwest corner of Everett and Riverview Roads. The opening of the second gas station in the community reflected the demise of the agricultural orientation of the community and the beginning of more of an automobile culture community orientation. The automobile orientation was further accelerated by the hard surfacing of Riverview Road south of Bolanz as part of a WPA project.

In 1931, the school was closed and the children began attending school in Peninsula. The same year, electricity arrived in the valley and the railroad station agent at Everett was transferred to Akron. In 1935 the station was closed. At this time, the community had a population of 150. Photographs from the 1950s depict a sleepy little crossroads with a general store called "Hamilton's." (Illustrations 6 and 7)

The National Park Service has acquired most of the property in Everett. Term retention agreements are held on the Schmidt property, the Krimmer property and the Szalay property. The Church still holds weekly service and is currently expanding the parking lot in the rear. The Park Service uses two of the houses in the community, one for administrative offices and the other as a ranger station. The National Park Service plans to rehabilitate the additional structures for park offices.

Criterion A and C

Everett is significant under Criterion A for having association with a pattern of events that reflect 19th century rural settlement practices, and Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a significant settlement type.

Settlement

The Unincorporated Hamlet

In 1943, Geographer Glenn T. Trewartha documented an overlooked feature of the American landscape in his article "The Unincorporated Hamlet: One

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Element of the American Settlement Fabric." His study was based, in part, on the findings from a survey of this community type in 12 counties in southwestern Wisconsin. The establishment of many of these communities was contemporary with the study area's 1860-1870 settlement period. Based on information from early atlases and histories and existing demographic data, he derived a list of physical and social characteristics that define this settlement type.

The physical characteristics of an unincorporated hamlet can be grouped by the type, function, and distribution of the built resources. These communities are oriented to the roadway, being economically dependent on the traffic. Unincorporated hamlets have no internal street system--circulation patterns of the community are defined by the roadway(s) that provide linkage with other settlements. The distribution of function in an unincorporated hamlet is random. For example, there is never a collection of buildings that would form a business core.

Residential structures found in the study area used by Trewartha were typically L, T, or square plan houses of frame construction. He described them as "no better or worse than those found on surrounding farms." (Trewartha 59) Two elements of a hamlet's residential function stand in contrast to those of larger settlements. More of the residential units in hamlets have both shelter and business or commercial functions, and a small percentage of hamlet homes are farmsteads with outbuildings. (Ibid.) Along with farmstead outbuildings, hamlet buildings with nonresidential functions are limited to schools, churches, and gas stations or blacksmith shops.

The minimum number of buildings needed to form a hamlet is determined by the minimum number of different functional units. There must be at least four active residences, and at least two must be residences other than farmhouses. At least six buildings must be functional units (residences, businesses, public buildings, etc.) and at least five of these must be used by human beings. The maximum linear distance between the outermost buildings of the minimum hamlet cannot exceed more than one-quarter of a mile. These parameters distinguish unincorporated hamlets from large farmsteads, or a crossroads with a farmhouse on each corner. (Ibid. 37)

Social aspects of the settlement type distinguish it from more complex and larger communities. Populations of these communities are defined by Trewartha as having a range from 16-20 residents to 150. The minimum

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number (16-20) reflects 4-5 occupants of the minimum number of residences. Beyond 150 residents, Trewartha found that communities tended to incorporate or form business cores.

The businesses and centralizing functions found in hamlets reflect the immediate needs of the surrounding farming community. Trewartha's study found an average of four businesses per hamlet. The most common business establishment in his study area was the gas station. The number of gas stations was thought to compensate for the decline in previous transportation related establishments, such as blacksmith shops and inns. (Ibid. 61)

The second most common business type was the general store, which typically carried a variety of goods ranging from groceries to hardware. Another common feature of the unincorporated hamlet's general store was a fourth class post office. A primary need of developing settlements in the 19th century was a place where mail was sent and received. Of all the functions found in these communities prior to 1900, postal service was the most common and had the most centralizing influence. (Ibid. 40)

Another common business type found in Trewartha's study group was the tavern, which was located in nearly three-fifths of the communities studied. Trewartha noted that "Liquors are a type of commodity that the buyer doesn't want to travel far to get, so that the tavern is a type of business particularly suitable to a small local trade center." Other than commercial institutions, the most common congregational service institutions found were schools and churches.

Typical occupations of the hamlet residents are related to the services that are supported by the surrounding agricultural community. Professional groups, so common in larger settlements, are almost entirely absent. Artisans, tradesmen, laborers, and retired farmers make up the bulk of hamlet populations. (Ibid. 59) One defining characteristic of the working population is the lack of professionals, other than teachers and preachers.

The rural nature of the unincorporated hamlet is perhaps the most pronounced difference between these communities and small villages and towns. This difference does not only manifest itself in the presence of a few barns, farmyard odors, and commercial functions determined by the needs of a nearby farming population, but also in local attitudes. Trewartha states:



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Unfortunatly, although American villages and small towns chiefly serve, and are supported by, farmers, their citizens think they belong to an urban rather than a rural order of life. In sympathy and ambition they tend to face away from the country and to envy and imitate the city even though this is in clear contradiction to their economic relationships. (Ibid. 59)

One of the chief characteristics of rural America is the isolated farmstead. Unlike the European rural landscape, the American countryside is not dominated by farming villages. The unincorporated hamlet, with its dependence on surrounding farming, has been described as a rural luxury. Numerous commercial centers are a convenience and reflect agricultural prosperity in a region. (Douglass 28)

Cultural affiliation has also been shown to influence the number of unincorporated hamlets. New England's affinity for community living resulted in a higher than average number of village settlements in the areas settled by people from this cultural area. (Ibid. 51)

The importance of the post office to the origin of this settlement type cannot be overstated. One of the first requirements for early settlements was a place for the sending and receiving of mail. (Trewartha 39) Postal service was a very powerful political tool. Congress had the power to establish post offices and postal roads throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. The establishment of these services was a common way for congressmen to seek favors from their constituents. The political vulnerability and sheer number of postmaster positions made this practice a chief target of civil service reforms of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (NR Bulletin 13, 2)

The decline in the number of unincorporated hamlets is directly linked to the changes in postal service and related changes in road quality. Rural free delivery, which was long advocated by farmers, began experimentally in 1896 and was permanently adopted a few years later. (NR Bulletin 13, 2) To qualify for rural free delivery, communities had to have adequate roads.

Local governments spent millions of dollars between 1897 and 1908 on road improvements in order to qualify for rural free delivery. The first federal government road census was taken in 1904. This study revealed that of the two million miles of roads, 153,664 were "improved." Improved roads included roads covered with only sawdust, sand, or clay. Miles of improved

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roads covered with a hard surface such as tar, asphalt or brick only amounted to 141 miles. (Hart 183) In Ohio, the state government also provided assistance. The Department of Highways was established by the Ohio General Assembly in 1904, and in 1905, the state began to give financial aid to counties for highway improvements. (ODOT 17)

By 1913 there were more than 50 large "Good Roads" associations, throughout the country. In 1916 Congress passed the Federal-Aid Road Act, which provided for joint construction by the federal government and the states to improve rural roads used to carry the mail. (Hart 195) By the end of World War I, there were more than 300,000 miles of surfaced roads. (Ibid. 196)

Rural free delivery service drastically reduced the number of small community post offices and, subsequently, the businesses in which post offices were housed. These commercial establishments were dependent on the traffic that the postal service generated for them. (NR Bulletin 13, 2) Paul H. Landis's studies of rural trade centers in the early 20th century formed the general conclusion that small unincorporated places were declining due to increases in surface highways and the decline of the fourth-class post office. In 1920, Herbert Hoover's committee reporting on recent economic changes in the country noted a shift from country trading centers to larger commercial centers. (Trewartha 43)

Although hamlets declined in numbers, they did not die out. Unincorporated hamlets in the 1930s were less complete service centers than their 1890s counterparts. These hamlets were characterized by more taverns, filling station's and garages. Some general stores survived due to the lower overhead and reduced operating costs which enabled them to sell for less. (Ibid. 61) Churches and schools also remained common features of hamlets in the 1930s.

The small unincorporated settlement of subsequent decades relied on the automobile culture, rather than an agrarian way of life. These transient settlements are characterized by filling stations, car repair services, lunch counters, and tourist cabins. The general store is conspicuously absent. (Ibid. 51)

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The Unincorporated Hamlet of Everett

The physical and social characteristics used by Trewartha to describe the historical model of the unincorporated hamlet also describes the existing community of Everett. Buildings are oriented to the historic roadways, and there is no internal street system that would give Everett a presence set apart from these roadways. The businesses that were located in Everett were randomly spaced, not clustered around a core area. Most of the buildings in the community are rectangular in plan, although the L, T and square buildings found in Trewartha's study group are also represented. A farmstead is also found in Everett, notably the Hawkins property with its barn, chicken coop, and corn crib.

The population figures for Everett in the historical literature list the community's population as ranging from 100 to 200. In 1885, the population was listed at 150. In 1888, Everett had a population of 200 but by 1930, it was down to 150 again. The fact that Everett once had a population of more than 150 doesn't mean that it should not be considered an unincorporated hamlet. The population limit of 150 was established by Trewartha because he found that communities over this size tended to incorporate. Even though Everett had a population of 200 at one time, the community never incorporated.

Historic maps and remaining structures show that Everett's social units match Trewartha's profile. The gas station/ general store building remains, as does the church. The school was converted to a residence in 1936. An 1880 advertisement for Harrington's Tavern indicates the presence of this common unincorporated hamlet functional unit. Postal service in Everett started in 1880. Various general store owners were listed as the postmaster or postmistress, the last one being Miss Frank I. (Ivel) Kepner in 1917.

According to Summit County Historian, Karl Grismer, the Good Roads Movement got its local impetus from the Akron Automobile Club in 1906. Not until 1915, however, did the movement become popular with local farmers, who had previously resented the increase in their taxes brought on by hard road construction projects. Two major county projects at this time were the 1917 High Level Bridge, which connects Akron and Cuyahoga Falls, and the Cleveland Road by way of Richfield, 1920. (Grismer 400)

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The primary impact of the Good Roads Movement and the subsequent new road construction on the community of Everett was an increase in property taxes. The character of the community did not change from having an agricultural orientation to an automobile orientation. The presence of agricultural outbuildings, gas pumps as part of a general store rather than a gas station, and the absence of cabins, lunch counters, and car repair businesses all help communicate the historic orientation of the unincorporated hamlet settlement type.

One structural type located in Everett that is not discussed by Trewartha is the privy. Although not a defining element of the unincorporated hamlet settlement type, privies were a common element in the late 19th/ early 20th century rural landscape. The privies in Everett contribute to the historic integrity of the proposed district.

Unincorporated Hamlets in the Cuyahoga Valley

Everett was not the only settlement of this type in the Cuyahoga River Valley. The dominant theme of the 19th century landscape in the valley was agriculture. The agricultural orientation of the unincorporated hamlet would naturally give rise to several of these settlements in the area.

A review of the 1874 Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio, and the 1891 Cuyahoga County Atlas Maps resulted in a list of nine small crossroads settlements that once existed in or near the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Additional settlements of this type are described in the 1880 Valley Railway tourist guide. Settlements with internal street systems were excluded from this comparative group.

In Bedford Township, Cuyahoga County, the community of Little Egypt was located at the intersection of Dunham Road and Tinkers Creek. The community had a grist mill, a tavern, and a one room schoolhouse. Now the site is part of the Bedford Reservation of the Cleveland Metro Parks system and is marked by a picnic area.

The railway tourist guide mentions two small settlements in Independence Township, both of which are described as a clustering of houses around a single industry. One of the communities was called Alexanders. There was no village here, only a few houses near the mill. (Valley Railway Guide) Similarly, the community of Willow is described as not being a village, "but only a small settlement back of the acid works." (Ibid.) The

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descriptions of these crossroads settlements suggest that they do not fit the profile of Trewartha's unincorporated hamlet. Alexander's Mill is now the Wilson Feed Mill, but there is no community left. Willow, shown on a map dating from 1892 as Willow Station, is now the site of the Cloverleaf Industrial Park.

In the Summit County section of the park, several small unincorporated settlements appear to have existed in addition to Everett. Little York in Northfield Township began in 1825 when Henry Post built a sawmill (Historical Society of Old Northfield). In 1856, there were 12 families living in Little York and the 1874 Atlas shows a school, a wagon shop, and 14 residences. Today, Little York has been engulfed by the suburban community of Northfield Center.

Brandywine Village was first developed by Cleveland businessman George Wallace in 1814. The settlement contained a sawmill, a gristmill, a distillery, a woolen mill, a school (1819-1908), a post office, (1822-1855) and a store. Census records from 1830 to 1880 indicate that the largest population in Brandywine was 69. The 1874 atlas map for Brandywine shows a total of 10 buildings, including a schoolhouse, and two mills. In 1960, Interstate 271 was built through the center of the village. Today, the Wallace Farm, now converted into a bed and breakfast, is all that remain of this early Western Reserve village.

Hammond's Corners, located in Bath Township, boasted that it had the "second largest general store in the state." (Bath County Journal Magazine, March 1992) An undated bird's-eye schematic of this crossroads community shows 13 buildings, including a church, a hotel, a doctor's house, an old buggy works, and four residential structures. The 1874 county atlas shows Hammond's Corners as consisting of a total of 20 buildings, 11 of which are referenced as residences. Hammond's Corners is now the intersection of Route 21 and Ira Road. A gas station, post office, and antique store are located at the intersection, and it does retain the sense of having once been a distinct small community.

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The Valley Railway from Cleveland to Akron (1880) describes nearby  
Botzum/Niles as follows:

Its greatest prosperity was during the early times of the canal. A large warehouse and a store, with about a dozen houses, constitute the place.

Originally the community was laid out in 1836, but only a few lots were developed because of the financial panic in 1837. By 1858, the settlement had reverted to farmland. Eventually, two stores were set up at the site. (Jezensky) The 1874 atlas depicts a settlement consisting of five buildings, one identified as a store. When the railroad came through in 1880, the settlement was named for Nicholas Botzum, the local storekeeper, station agent and postmaster. Botzum is now the site of the Akron Sewage Treatment Plant.

Although there was a train station and post office in Ira (also known as Hawkins), the description in the travel guide says that there was never anything here that resembled a village. There is no map of this settlement in the county atlas. There are no longer any buildings at this crossroads.

Old Portage is described as having been "one of the great towns of Northern Ohio" from 1800 to 1830. (Valley Railway) By 1880, only three houses were left. Now the site of Akron-Peninsula Road and Portage Path, the area contains a strip mall, office park, and other types of suburban commercial development.

Of all the crossroad settlements once located in the townships that make up the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, only Hammond's Corners and Everett retain a sense of being a small community. Unlike Everett, Hammond's Corners contains a few modern commercial structures, such as the post office, bank, and service station. In addition, Hammond's Corners does not contain any visible agricultural buildings. Everett is also more physically self-contained; the community is surrounded by fields and wooded hills and lacks the staggered houses that line the roads leading away from the settlement. Everett is the only remaining unincorporated hamlet settlement type within the context area.

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Criterion D:

The application of Criterion D is based on site analysis as reported in An Assessment of Archeological Resources Associated with Several Structures in Historic Everett Village, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio. This report, based on a 1985 archeological investigation of Everett, was prepared by William Hunt of the Midwest Archeological Center, Department of the Interior, National Park Service. The archeological investigation was limited to those structures that were identified by the Williamsport Preservation Training Center or the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area as being construction zones. Emphasis was placed on those structures associated with the earliest historic occupation of the village, eliminating any sites associated with 20th century structures. Significant archeological deposits may occur at other properties, both at extant and non-extant structures, but to date only a few structural foundations at Everett have been investigated archaeologically. The grounds around and between the existing structures remain essentially unstudied for historical archeological potential.

Although the report identifies three prehistoric sites that are potentially eligible for the National Register, this entire area is already listed as part of the Everett Knoll Complex Prehistoric District. The 1985 study and the 1977 nomination deal with the Middle Woodland cultural affiliation and have roughly the same period of significance. The prehistoric sites identified in the 1985 Hunt investigation are not included as contributing sites in this nomination.

Placement of test units was determined by the specific information desired, construction sequence, and window and door locations. It was assumed by the investigators that the discard patterns would be similar to those found at British-American Sites (out the back door) or German-American sites (some distance from the house). Recovery methods included using backhoe trenches (two feet wide, nine feet in length, and five feet deep) to assess fill sequences. Buckets of dirt from the backhoe were dumped slowly while the crew watched for any cultural debris. The trench walls and floors were also inspected after each scoopful to determine exact locations of cultural material and prevent any unnecessary damage to artifacts still in place. Test pits were hand excavated in locations where using the backhoe would not have been feasible. Hand excavation was also used to extend a trench to a house foundation. All fill containing cultural materials were screened. Historical materials were sorted by functional categories.

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This study identified three sites that have the potential to yield important information on non-aboriginal cultures in the Cuyahoga Valley. Two of the sites were named after the last occupant of the adjacent house. These names do not correspond with the historic names used in this nomination. For these sites, the archeological site name is given, followed by the historic name in parenthesis. These sites are indicated on an attached map. (Illustration 8)

The Mathews (Kepner) House site (33SU136) revealed extant historic materials. Historic materials reflect the entire timespan of the Mathews (Kepner) House's occupation with many of these clearly from the initial decades of the structure's occupation. The functional range of these objects is extremely broad with nearly every functional category represented relating to the domestic and rural life. The mean ceramic date was 1860.3.

The historic materials reveal disposal patterns that indicate a greater amount of material disposed in the front of the structure than in the rear. This is unusual as it faces the road, probably indicating the presence of a porch. The sandstone slab walkway still exists underneath the front porch addition. It may have originally been associated with a small wooden porch, possibly indicated by a narrow gap between the stone's western end and the house. Subsistence was based almost entirely upon domesticated animals. Butchering took place on-site indicating that the occupants were probably raising their own meat animals.

Of the areas tested, only those historic deposits under the porch are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. This is based upon their diversity, great number, and potential for providing information with regard to the culture and history of the occupants, Everett village, and the lower Cuyahoga River Valley. Since the grounds around the Kepner house were not investigated, the nature of archeological deposits across the majority of the property remain unknown. It is likely that other significant deposits occur on the property, and are not limited to the front porch area.

Excavations at the Swan House (33SU133) also recovered historic materials. The presence of redware at the front portion of the structure supports the theory that the front portion was constructed prior to the rear portion. The presence of only late historic materials in the rear of the house supports the theory that the refuse disposal pattern changed during the



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early years of the Canal Era. Socio-economic status appears to have increased through the 19th century as evidenced by the possible existence of whiteware sets by the site.

The absence of early historic ceramic sets suggests the possibility that the occupants were of relatively low socio-economic status during the Canal Era. Subsistence changed from a mixed economy based on the use of both domesticated and wild animals as meat to almost exclusive use of domesticated animals. It is postulated that this change was caused by the construction of the canal and its subsequent impact on the local economy.

Archeological materials associated with this site are very diverse in function and very common in the deposits. They can be extremely valuable in the study and understanding of foodways, temporal changes, socio-economic position, and many other attributes of the structure's occupants. The Swan House archeological site is an extremely important resource for understanding the frontier settlement of the lower Cuyahoga River Valley and the Everett community.

The extant material evidence of the Johnson (Chamberlin) House site (33SU134) includes a trench and foundation of an early structure that was located under the rear addition of the current house. An outhouse depression was also located. The dinnerware suggests that the Johnson House was middle class. Commercial ties appear to be strong with the city of Akron during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as indicated by the bottle and pipe fragments. Subsistence appears to have been based on domesticated animals, except beef.

Given the numerous artifacts recovered, the broad range of functions represented, the potential for making inferences about status and trade networks, the stratigraphic complexities of the site, and the presence of several subsurface features, it is clear that the Johnson (Chamberlin) site offers much to the historical archeologist in terms of 19th and 20th century research.

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Period of Significance

The historic period of significance extends from c. 1830, (the date for the oldest historic artifact found in the district), to 1935 when the train station closed. Significant dates identified are 1880, when the post office was established and the train came to Everett, 1908, when the church burnt and was rebuilt, and 1930, when the school closed.

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Illustrations

1. The City of Akron and Summit County Directory, 1885-86, Directory entry for Everett and Advertisements for C.P. Harrington Restaurant, Pool Room and Store, and Stull & Stewart Hotel.
2. G.P. Harrington Store, c. 1900.
3. Everett, Boston Township, 1891 Map.
4. Everett Station, 1910 Atlas of Summit County, Ohio
5. Photo Post Card "Center" of Everett-- Riverview and Everett Road. See Kepner's Store/Post office and also the Confectionery Store. Collection of Mrs. Helyn Toth.
6. 1950 photograph of the junction of Everett and Riverview Roads, looking north on Riverview Road.
7. 1955 photograph of Hamilton's Store, looking east on Everett Road.
8. Map of Everett Village showing standing structures and structures investigated, taken from An Assessment of Archeological Resources Associated with Several Structures in Historic Everett Village, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, 1985.

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Page 53

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Publishing Co. El Cajon, California

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Bush R., David,       Everett Knoll Complex National Register  
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Foit-Albert & Associates, Architect, PC. Architectural Evaluations  
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Ohio. Contract No. CX-2000-4-0022, National Park Service, Denver  
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Historic Research File: Towns, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation  
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United States Department of the interior  
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Everett Historic District  
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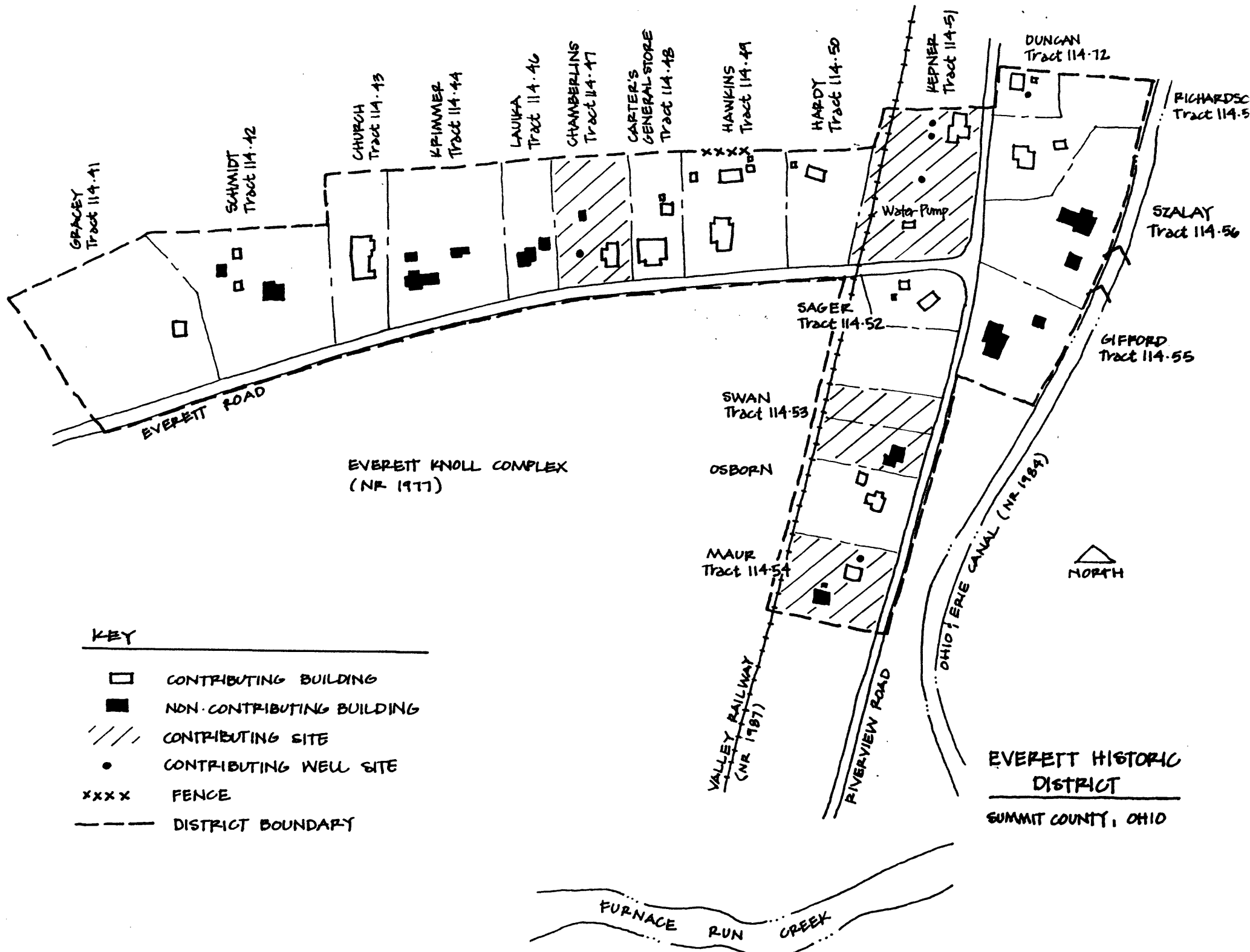
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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the northwest corner of Tract 114-57 (the Richardson property) proceed west along the northern boundary of Tract 114-57, continuing in a straight line through Tract 114-72 (the Duncan property) until reaching the eastern edge line of Riverview Road. At this point proceed south until reaching the northwest corner of Tract 114-57 (the Richardson property) then proceed west across the street continuing along the north boundary of Tract 114-51 (the Kepner property) to the northwest corner, then proceed south to the intersection with the northern property line of Tract 114-50 (the Hardy property). At this point proceed west along the north, or back, property lines of Tracts 114-50 through 114-41. At the northwest corner of Tract 114-41 proceed southeast along the western property line of Tract 114-41 (the Gracey property) continuing across Everett Road to the southern edge line of Everett Road. Proceed along this edge line due east to the Valley Line Railroad tracks, then turn south following the western edge of the tracks until the southwest point of Tract 114-54 (the Muar property). Continue along the southern boundary of Tract 114-54 continuing across Riverview Road to the eastern edge line. Follow the eastern edge line to the southwest corner of Tract 114-55 (the Gifford property), then proceed along the southern boundary of this tract. Continue along the eastern property lines of Tracts 114-55 through 114-57 to the northeast corner of Tract 114-57, the place or origin.



GRACEY  
Tract 114.41

SCHMIDT  
Tract 114.42

CHURCH  
Tract 114.43

KRIMMER  
Tract 114.44

LAUKA  
Tract 114.46

CHAMBERLINS  
Tract 114.47

CARTER'S  
GENERAL STORE  
Tract 114.48

HAWKINS  
Tract 114.49

HARDY  
Tract 114.50

KEPNER  
Tract 114.51

DUNGAN  
Tract 114.72

RICHARDSON  
Tract 114.5

SZALAY  
Tract 114.56

GIFFORD  
Tract 114.55

SAGER  
Tract 114.52

SWAN  
Tract 114.53

OSBORN

MAUR  
Tract 114.54

OHIO ERIE CANAL (NR 1984)

NORTH

EVERETT HISTORIC  
DISTRICT

SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

FURNACE RUN CREEK

EVERETT ROAD

EVERETT KNOLL COMPLEX  
(NR 1977)

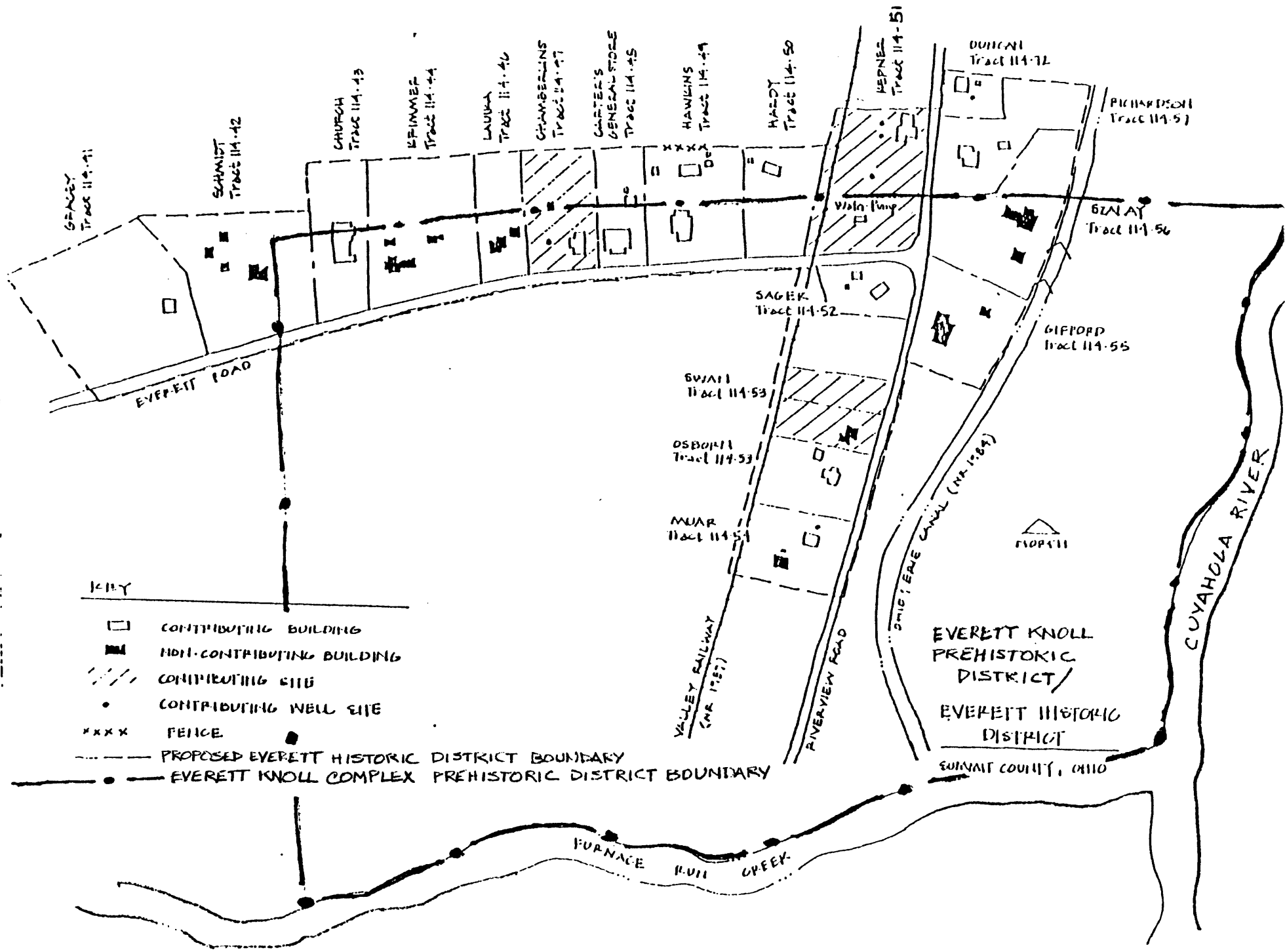
VALLEY RAILWAY  
(NR 1987)

RIVERVIEW ROAD






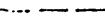

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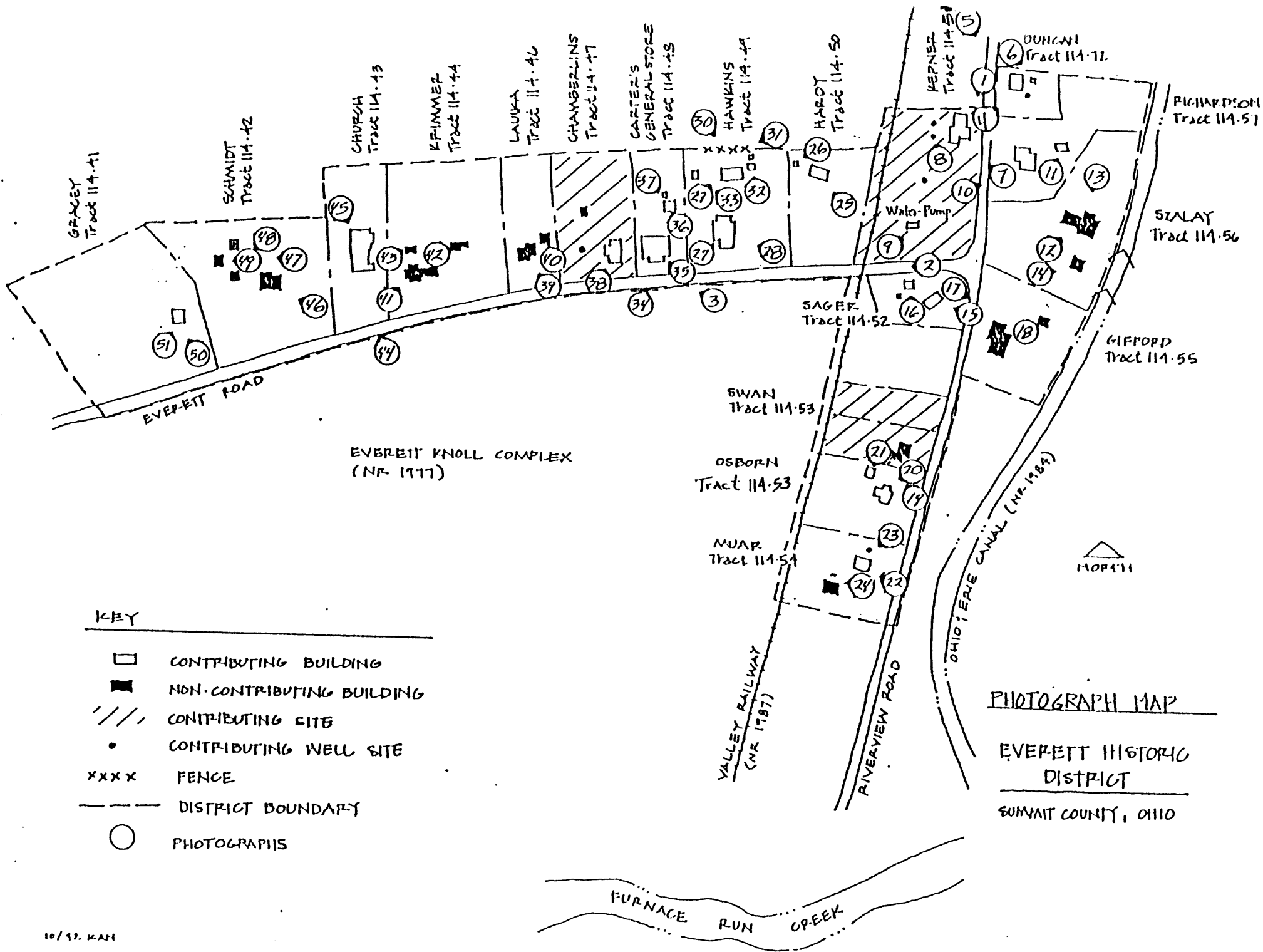
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- //// CONTRIBUTING SITE
- CONTRIBUTING WELL SITE
- xxxx FENCE
- - - DISTRICT BOUNDARY





**KEY**

-  CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  CONTRIBUTING CURB
-  CONTRIBUTING WELL SITE
-  FENCE
-  PROPOSED EVERETT HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  EVERETT KNOLL COMPLEX PREHISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY



**KEY**

- CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- /// CONTRIBUTING SITE
- CONTRIBUTING WELL SITE
- XXXX FENCE
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- PHOTOGRAPHS

**PHOTOGRAPH MAP**  
**EVERETT HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
 SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

Illustration 1

The City of Akron and Summit County Directory, 1885-86, Directory entry for Everett and Advertisements for C.P. Harrington Restaurant, Pool Room and Store, and Stull & Stewart Hotel.

Enlarged Facilities and Increased Stock at Klunger & Dodge's, 124 and 126 S. Howard St.

THE ICE BIDDERS, E. F. DORR, RICE, AGT, ROOM 2, ARCADE BLDG.

600 N. H. BURCH'S AKRON CITY

DENNISON. (See Sherman.)

EAST LIBERTY. (See Summit.)

ELLIS' CORNERS. (See Montrose.)

**EVERETT.**

A small village and station on the Valley Railway, Ohio Canal and Cuyahoga River, in the southwestern part of Boston Township, three miles from Peninsula, and 11 from Akron. It is surrounded by a very hilly country, but in the bottoms the land is very fertile, and raises any kind of crop. The Western Union Telegraph and American Express Cos. both do business here. Population, about 150.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

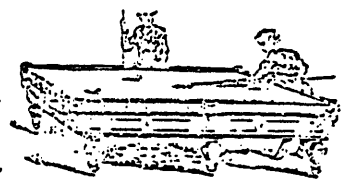
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| American Express Co., C. M. Trisch, agent, office at depot.  | Stull & Stewart, Calvin L. Stull, Benj. F. Stewart, hotel proprietors, dealers in groceries, provisions, flour and feed, country produce, garden seeds, tobacco and cigars, wines, beer and liquors, also horse breeders and dealers. (See card, page 601.) |
| Brown, Sanford, blacksmith.  | Trisch, Charles M., freight and ticket agent, Valley Railway, telegraph operator and agent American Express Co., office at depot.   |
| Chamberlin, P., postmaster and farmer.   | Valley Railway, C. M. Trisch, station agent.  |
| Granz, Wm., farmer.  | Western Union Tel. Co., C. M. Trisch, operator, office at depot.  |
| Ferguson, James J., assistant postmaster.  |   |
| Hale, C. O., farmer.   |   |
| Harrington, G. P., dealer in groceries, drugs, hardware, fertilizers, coal, etc., also restaurant and pool room. (See card, page 601.) |   |
| Lee Hiram, farmer.   |   |
| Muir, E. A., cigar inter.  |   |
| Point, N., farmer.   |   |
| Richardson, A. A., carpenter.  |   |
| Schumacher, F. W., farmer.   |   |

For a Garment cut after scientific principles, call on KINZEL & KNOBLOW, Artistic Tailors.

AND SUMMIT COUNTY DIRECTORY.

601

G. P. HARRINGTON,  
—DEALER IN—  
Groceries, Drugs, Hardware,  
Fertilizers, Coal, etc. Also Proprietor of  
Restaurant & Pool Room.



CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.  
EVERETT, OHIO.



CALVIN L. STULL BENJ. F. STEWART

STULL & STEWART,

Hotel Proprietors,

With every accommodation for the traveling public. Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed,

Country Produce, Garden Seeds, Tobacco & Cigars, Wines, Beer, and Liquors. Also Horse Breeders and Dealers.

EVERETT, O.

**GHENT.**

A village of 100 inhabitants, incorporated about fifty years ago, and located on Yellow Creek, in the central part of Bath Township, nine miles from Akron, the County seat, and three from Botzum's, the nearest railroad station and shipping point. It contains a woolen mill, saw mill, cigar factory, wagon shop, and a good general store. The character of the surrounding country is rolling, and especially adapted to grain raising.

Dress Goods, Buttons and Trimmings. Wolf & Church.

Games, Toys, Toilet Articles, etc. McCrea Bros. & Co. 212 W. Market St. Exclusively Wholesale.

John Heppert leads in CARRIAGES and WAGONS. Call and be convinced. E. Market St.

Illustration 2

G.P. Harrington Store, c. 1900.



Illustration 3

Everett, Boston Township, 1891 Map.

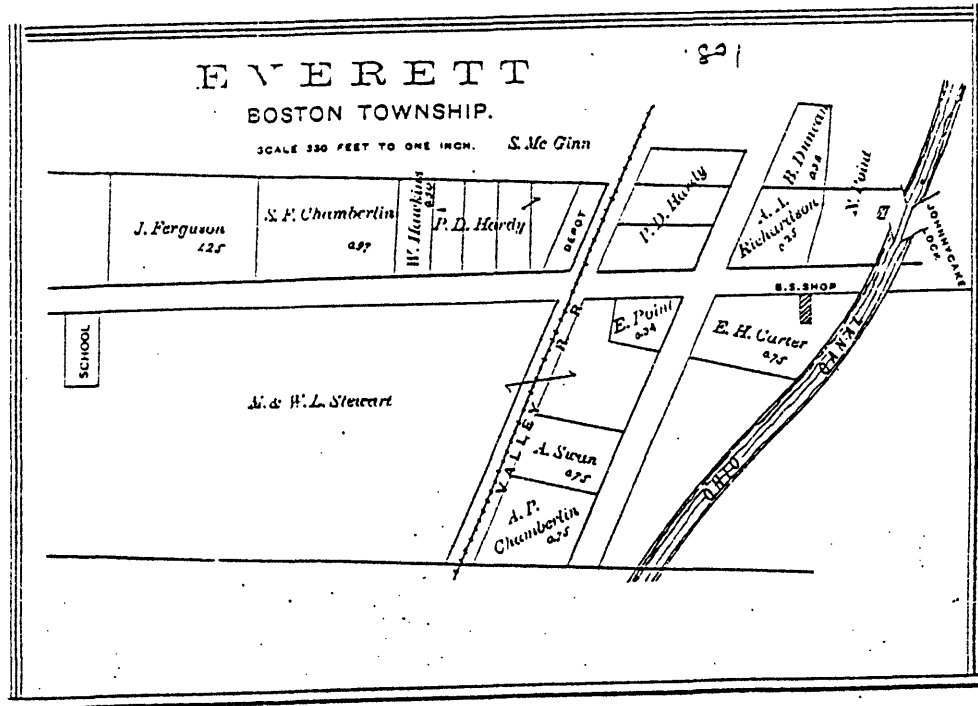


Illustration 4

Everett Station, 1910 Atlas of Summit County, Ohio

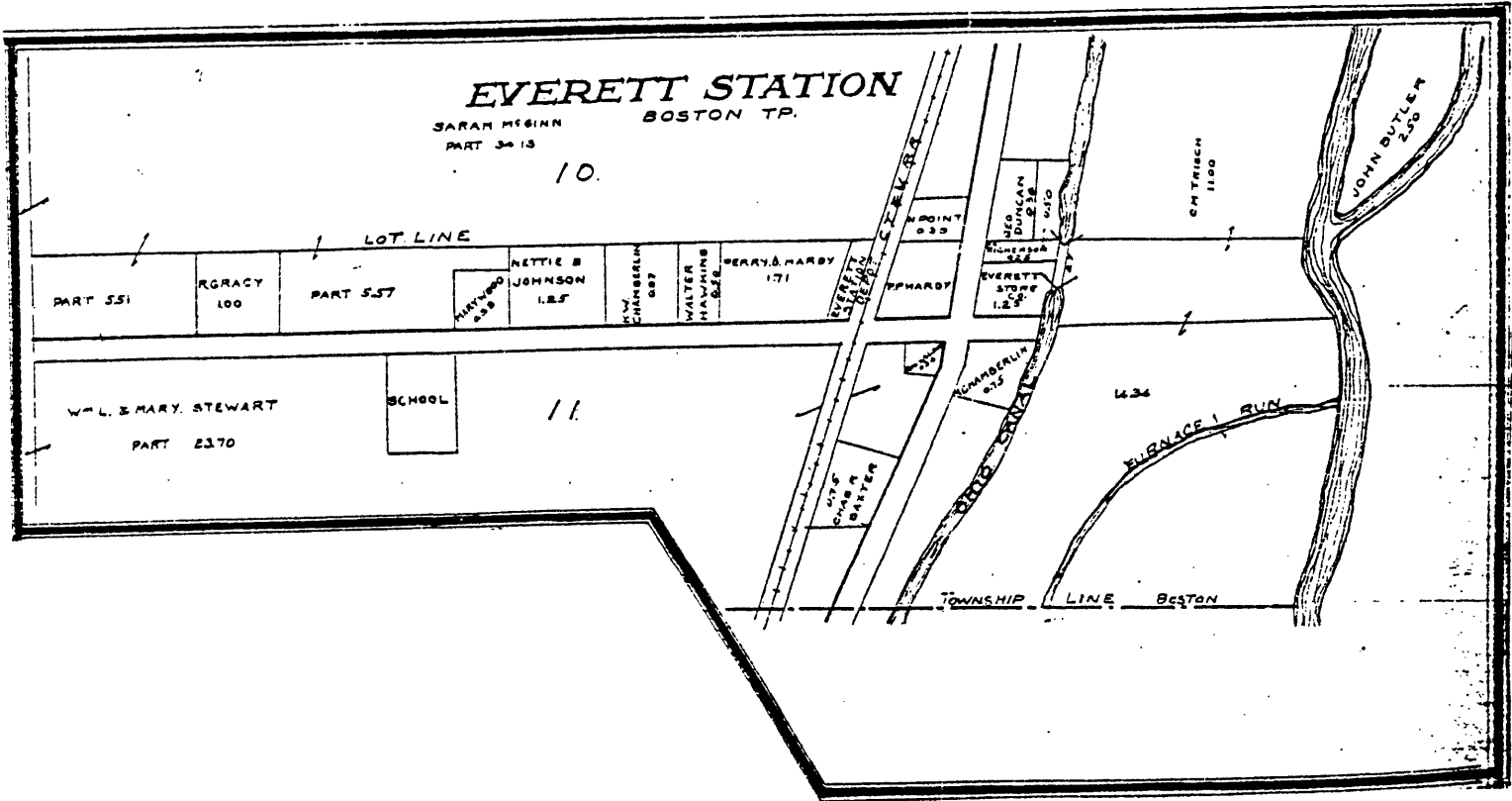


Illustration 5

Photo Post Card "Center" of Everett-- Riverview and Everett roads. See Kepner's Store/Post office and also the Confectionary Store. Collection of Mrs. Helen Toth.



Everett Historic District, Summit Co., Ohio

Illustration 6

1950 photograph of the junction of Everett and Riverview roads,  
looking north on Riverview Road.





Illustration 7

1955 photograph of Hamilton's Store, looking east on Everett Road.

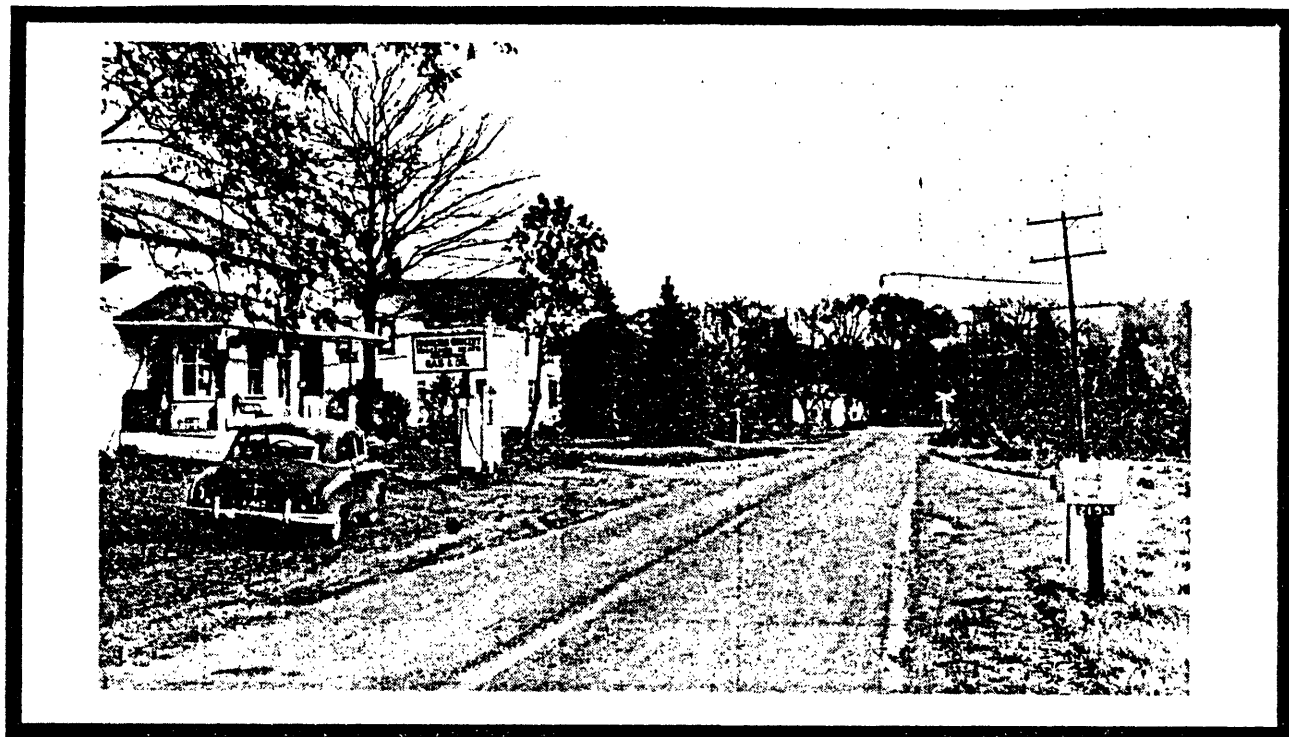


Illustration 8

Map of Everett Village showing standing structures and structures investigated, taken from An Assessment of Archeological Resources Associated with Several Structures in Historic Everett Village, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio, 1985.

